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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 3

New Buildings

Fisk University

Richmond Public Library

Reed College

University of Tennessee

Eugene Field Branch Library

Flexibility vs. Rigidity in Library Planning

Harry Lyman Koopman

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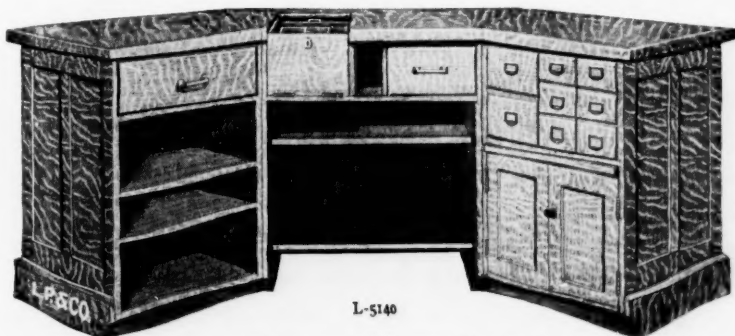


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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

✱ Branch library problems, as previously announced, will be presented in the February fifteenth issue. An excellent article on "Libraries in the South" by Tommie Dora Barker will be included also in this number, if space will allow for its length. The next in the series of articles on foreign libraries will be a translation by Emily Van Dorn Miller of "Libraries On the First Floor" by Luigi de Gregori, librarian of the Biblioteche Casanatese at Rome.

✱ March first will be our annual Equipment number, with special emphasis placed on library lighting problems. Other subjects to be covered are book trucks, outdoor display cases, and book ends. There was so much interest in this special number last year that we have decided to devote one number each year to this vital library problem.

✱ We are planning a real "bookish" number for March 15 and promise several outstanding articles.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



Flexibility vs. Rigidity in Library Planning

By HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN

Librarian Emeritus, Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

LAST OCTOBER Brown University had the honor of entertaining the Oxford delegation which was visiting America in the interest of the Bodleian Library and its plans for relieving the overcrowding. It was my privilege to tell our visitors the experience of Brown University Library during its hundred and sixty-odd years and as I believed this history contained a lesson valuable to my hearers, I am repeating and enlarging it for the benefit of my fellow countrymen.

We often refer to the year 1876, with its publication of the great Government volume on Libraries in the United States and its foundation of the American Library Association, *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the Library Bureau, as a turning point in the history of American libraries. It was actually not so much this as a moment of an awakening to self-consciousness, like Dante when he came to himself at the beginning of his great spiritual experience; for what the library leaders of that day did—in spite of Mr. Dewey's innovations—was rather to attempt permanent solutions of old and new problems rather than to realize the true situation and to meet the real demand, which was to make working solutions confessedly impermanent.

Address given before the American Library Institute at Chicago, on December 29, 1930.

It was about this time that an American philosopher wrote a book with the amazing title, *The Final Philosophy*. The half century that has passed since that epoch has taught the world that there is no such thing as a final philosophy, physical or intellectual. But our predecessors—and some of us soon enter the game—started out blithely to make solutions that they seemed to have hoped would be ultimate. So they designed classifications, cataloging systems, charging systems, types of shelving, and other library furnishings, in the spirit of one who, if successful, is going to reach a solution that will endure for all time. It is curious how this conception entered into the life of that period. The last expression is hardly too strong to depict the state of mind that characterized those who were working over our library problems or even constructing our library buildings. What is now called the old library at Brown University was built in 1878. At its dedication two of the orators praised it as meeting the library needs of Brown University for long centuries. Actually, the building was completely filled in twenty years and was abandoned in thirty-two. It is hard to conceive of any building designed more perfectly to prevent successful modification within or the possibility of enlargement without.

With such a building the only thing that can be done is to tear it down and build on its foundations.

I gave our Oxford guests an account of the entire library building experience at Brown, how we have on the campus three previous buildings occupied by the Library, and I told them how, after a generation of actual American library experience, we who planned the John Hay Library resolved that the University Library should never have to move out of it. We planned it definitely with reference to extension and also, what is almost as important, capable of considerable modification within. That is, we made as many as possible of our interior walls mere partitions capable of being taken down to form larger rooms. I told them also how we had acquired land enough to double the size of our present building and that it was our policy to acquire other adjoining land so that in case of more distant future expansion we could do so without danger of a hold-up. As our visitors were interested in library buildings only, I did not pursue my subject further, but now I ask you to listen for a few minutes while I endeavor to sketch the application of this new principle to other aspects of library practice.

One of the hardest matters for a college librarian to consider sympathetically is department libraries as opposed to the main library. The librarian naturally has in mind the unity of knowledge which carries with it the interrelation of all the departments of knowledge. Literature and political history and economics are not things apart, neither are the arts capable of being separated. Painting, sculpture, drawing, poetry and music are not separate things to be relegated to different buildings but all are parts of one magnificent whole. Music cannot be separated from mathematics any more than physics can. Geography is related to all the arts as well as to history and economics. So the librarian writhes at the proposition that the principle employed in moving the scientific books from the British Museum to the South Kensington Museum should be carried out for all the great departments of knowledge. In fact, the librarian knows that most professors are only too apt—in Locke's words—"to canton out a little Goshen for themselves," and forget all the rest of the intellectual world. Even within a single field, neither the Romance Languages nor English can properly be separated from the Classics. Yet if the next great movement in university work should call for the development of what at Brown are named department communities, and these should have, as some have at Brown, department

buildings, how shall the librarian face this new situation? As a matter of fact, he will have to yield if the departments are all against him; but for his comfort I will say that in my judgment as his library grows larger and reaches half a million, certainly as it approaches a million, he will find himself with most of the books under the roof of the main library, and it is quite possible that the heads of departments will discover that what they want in their special buildings is after all what may be termed laboratory libraries and that our graduate students can work to much greater advantage in the stacks of the main library. The public libraries here have the advantage over university libraries for their problems of separation affect in the main only the popular books and these are expected to be duplicated. As the university library grows larger, it is quite possible that duplication rather than transference will supply the collections of the department libraries. Let us hope so.

The problem of classification has apparently not yet been faced on the frank basis of future development. It has been worked out for the present in the secret hope that the future would not bring about any devastating changes. This, however, is a very unsafe principle to go on. If the problem were merely that of delivering books to readers who make up their requests from the catalog, it is quite possible that a pure accession order would be the best, but in our great libraries for scholars, whether college or public, the demand to work from the shelves will probably veto any such arrangement. We cannot anticipate the wants of future readers but wherever we have the choice between rigidity and flexibility, we should always lean to flexibility. I can even imagine a library with its books arranged by centuries or similar periods, each with its own classification appropriate to the thought of its time. Thus at the beginning of a new era the classification might be brought up to date and then carried on until it became unworkable, when what had been done would stand and new lines might be worked out. This is a mere suggestion, but at least we can keep in mind the principle of avoiding trouble for our successors as far as possible, and for this we may be sure of their gratitude.

As for our cataloging, it seems likely that the standardization for which one of my predecessors at Brown, Charles Coffin Jewett, should have credit, is likely to prevail and that we shall be using in all our catalog lists the cards furnished by the Library of Congress. These are by no means ideal for all

purposes. For some they are insufficient, for most they are excessive. I myself shall always grudge the giving up of the narrow card, both on account of the greater ease of consulting it and of the less vertical space which it occupies. We are not likely to revert to anything like the British Museum style of cataloging, though it has the enormous advantage of presenting to the eye two pages at once instead of a single title. Dr. Richardson's title-a-line catalog at Princeton may some day be revived and made the rule for special uses. The standardization represented by the Library of Congress cards was fortunately not undertaken until our cataloging had reached a high point of development. The best instance of petrifying a poor system is represented by the keyboard of our typewriters. This standard alphabet arrangement is almost the worst possible for it disconnects letters often used together and throws to the weaker fingers of the left hand some of the most important letters. The Blickensdorfer scientific alphabet is immeasurably superior to

this, yet I suppose there is not the slightest chance of its ever being generally adopted.

Great changes will no doubt come in the making, even the formats and the marketing of books. Indeed, we may at any time be on the brink of a complete transformation of the book, as great as when it changed from the papyrus roll to the parchment codex. But even should this occur, the main problems will be unchanged. There will be the librarian's problems of selection, acquisition, storage adapted to readers' consultation on the shelves, and prompt delivery in the reading room. Even if microscopic reduction of our books and the projection of them on the screen should displace our present books and their direct reading, thereby enormously reducing the storage space necessary, still it would only be a change of externals. The librarian's problems would remain essentially the same, and in that future, if it ever comes, they will call for exactly the same basic requirement that is imposed upon us, flexibility in mediating between ourselves and our successors.

Fisk University's New Library

By LOUIS SHORES

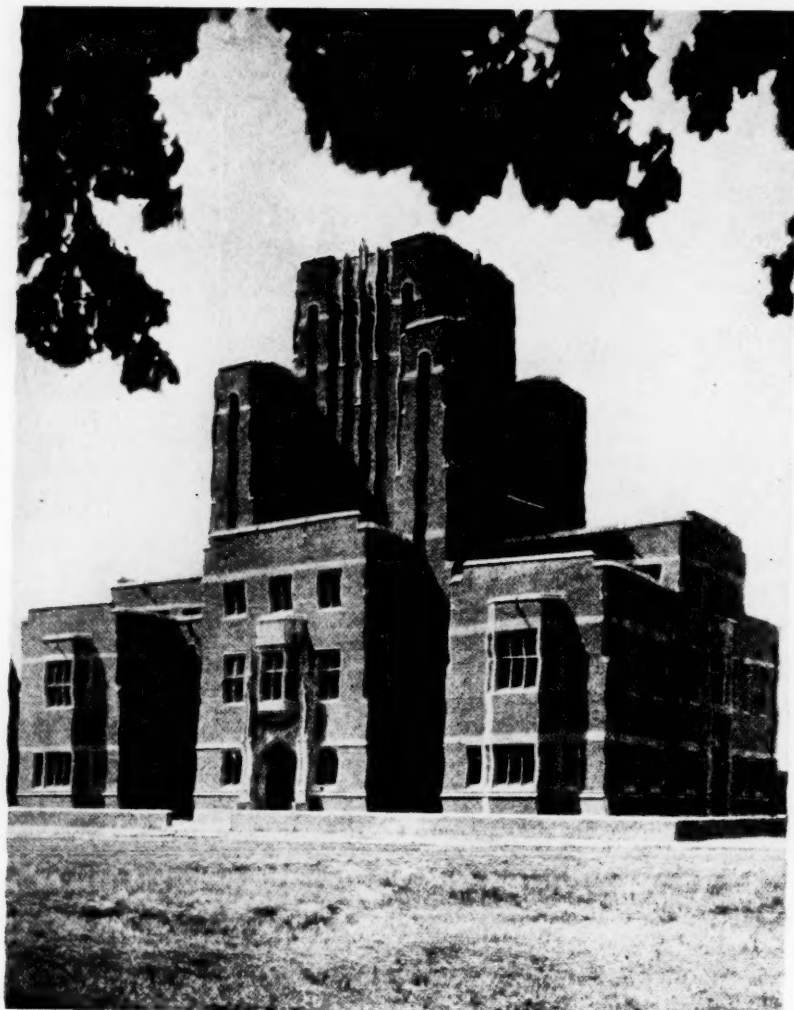
Librarian, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tenn.

IT IS A COLLEGIATE Gothic type built of red brick and crab orchard stone. The first three floors are full size and include the service, reading and instructional rooms; the top six are stack tiers and comprise the beveled and tapering Gothic tower. This Gothic tower is perhaps the most distinguishing feature. It contains approximately 20,000 linear feet of shelving with a capacity for 150,000 volumes. As the present collection numbers some 30,000 volumes a 500 per cent increase has been allowed for. In addition, the vertical stack principle permits theoretically unlimited expansion upward "with the sky as the limit." But the librarian has the temerity to predict that expansion never will be necessary, simply because the *live* college collection cannot number more than the present capacity. When the total number of volumes increases to above this figure it will be time to sort and to store the less useful titles more economically in an adjacent warehouse.

Communication between the delivery desk on the second floor and the stacks which begin on the fourth floor is effected by means of

the teletype machine, a gravity chute and an elevator. The teletype is a telegraphic typewriter serviced by the American Bell Telephone Company; one sending and receiving machine rents for seventeen dollars a month and a second receiving machine costs thirteen dollars monthly. On a nine month basis the rental is about three hundred dollars a year. The installation of a tube system would have cost approximately two thousand dollars and would have necessitated the employment of a mechanic to service it or the inconveniences attendant upon unserved communication. The local telephone company assumes all responsibility for the teletype machines installed and inspects their operation regularly.

Call slips presented at the delivery desk are typed and transmitted telegraphically on a ribbon of the receiving machine in the tower stack. A student assistant secures the book and places it in a basket which is carried by its own weight down the gravity chute to the desk. This gravity chute is a simple steel spiral with no working parts to get out of order. It can be used only with a vertical



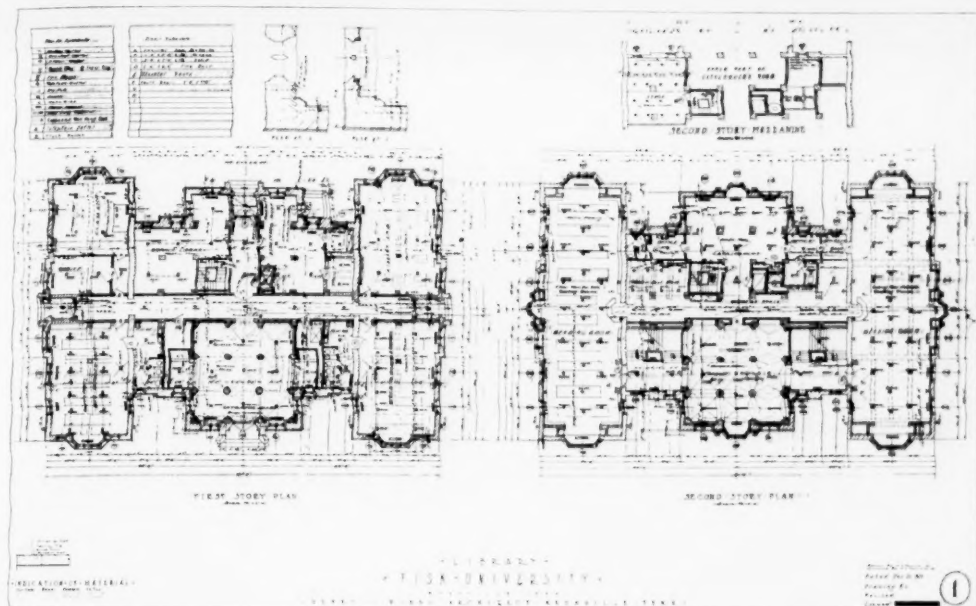
*"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
Fisk University Library In Nashville, Tennessee*

stack in which the lowest tier is above the highest reading room. The baskets are constructed of metal and the corners are covered with a noise-deadening material. Originally leather was placed on the corners, but so much friction was developed that the speed of delivery was slowed considerably. Now fiber corners are used and a minimum of noise as well as a maximum of speed is secured. The automatic elevator is used for the more leisurely return of books to the shelves.

The second, third and fourth levels of the stack have four corner rooms each of which give the beveled effect to the exterior of the tower. These little rooms are about eight by

ten with windows on four sides and a combination of seclusion and stack access which is only short of miraculous. They are used exclusively for professors' study carrels and are equipped with special steel partition desks constructed by the Art Metal Company.

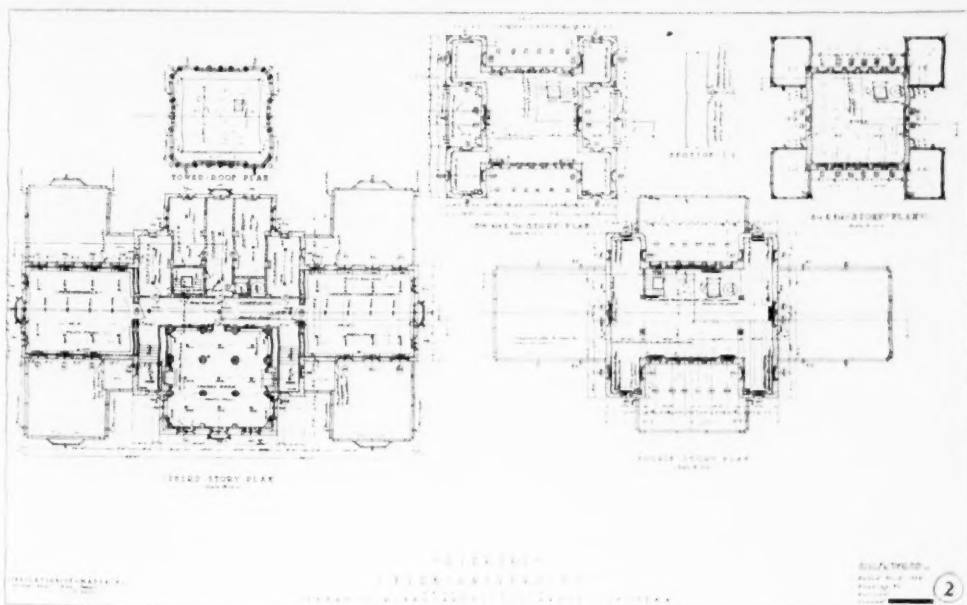
The general reading rooms are on the second floor. One is a reference room where stack books are issued, and the other is a reserve book room with a double tier of steel shelving behind the delivery desk. Each of these rooms seats one hundred twelve, and as the liberal arts college enrolls a maximum of five hundred students, nearly half of the student body can be seated at one time. In addition, the second floor contains the public



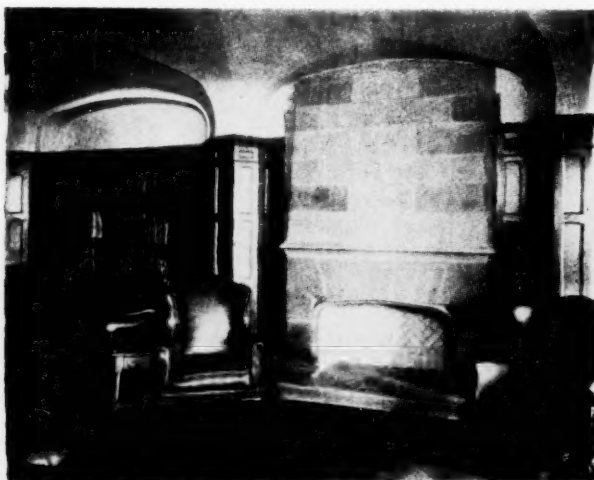
catalog, the preparations division, librarian's office and a staff rest room.

There are several special reading rooms on the third floor. One is devoted to a collection of Negro history and literature and the other is a periodical room. Each of these seats fifty readers. Smaller rooms on this floor are devoted to Fiskiana, debating and seminars. The browsing room has the front

portion of this floor and is equipped with two fireplaces, brown leather easy chairs and settees, floor lamps, draperies and the beginnings of a student library. The ground floor combines the functions of a basement and a first floor. It includes locker rooms and toilets for men and women, supply closets and a shipping room. It includes also, a Carnegie branch library and the quarters of library science.



The building was designed by Henry C. Hibbs of Nashville. Erected and equipped it costs about \$350,000. An unusual feature are the murals in the reading rooms done by Aaron Douglass, Negro artist who illustrated James Weldon Johnson's *God's Trombones*. The murals depict the history of the Negro race in a sort of running pageant around the walls above the book cases.



A Corner Of The Browsing Room With Its Deep Chairs, Soft Lights, And Open Fire Places

It is doubtful if any one realizes the functional shortcomings of a library more than the librarian who has helped to plan it. There is the major question of the tower stack: is it practical or is it merely an architectural fad? Fifteen months of study and planning which included a symposium of the leading librarians' opinions on the relative merits of the vertical and horizontal stacks preceded the decision to build a tower. The chief advantages of the vertical over the horizontal stack seemed to be.

1. Natural light on all four sides which is one more side than the best horizontal stack affords. (If natural light is really a contributor to book stack deterioration as very recent investigations seem to indicate, then this advantage is of questionable value.)

2. Unlimited room for expansion with the "sky as the limit."

3. The position of the stacks above the

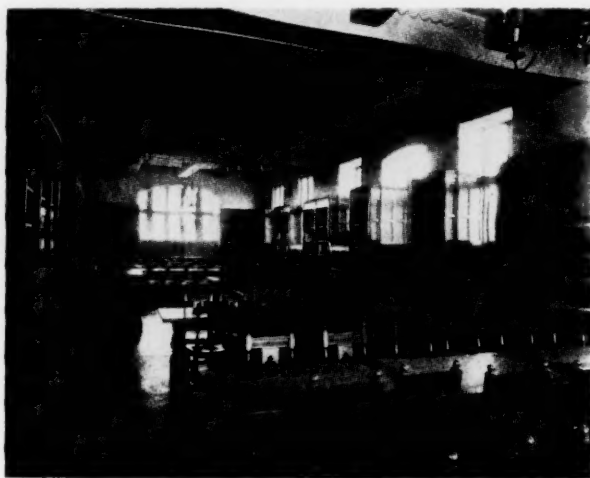
reading rooms prevents cross currents of service on the same level.

4. The methods of book delivery are simplified. All horizontal conveyors require working parts which are always subject to mechanical difficulties.

There is also the question of administrative costs. The criticism here is based on the assumption that in the horizontal arrange-

ment one assistant can both operate the desk and secure the books from the stacks. In a very small library this is possible, but as the library increases in size the desk demands either an additional assistant or a stack page. The personnel of the vertical stack arrangement comprises one desk attendant and one student assistant, and the book conveyor requires neither power nor attention.

It has always seemed to me that the chief advantage in having an architect and a librarian plan a building together is that each in describing the building to his own professional group can hold the other responsible for the apparent shortcomings. Certainly, until there is a more exact building science than now belongs to librarianship no librarian or architect need fear



The Reference Room Where No Book Is Ever Read From Cover to Cover

that he may create a monstrosity.

Illustrations of this article are dim due to the lack of original photographs to work from.

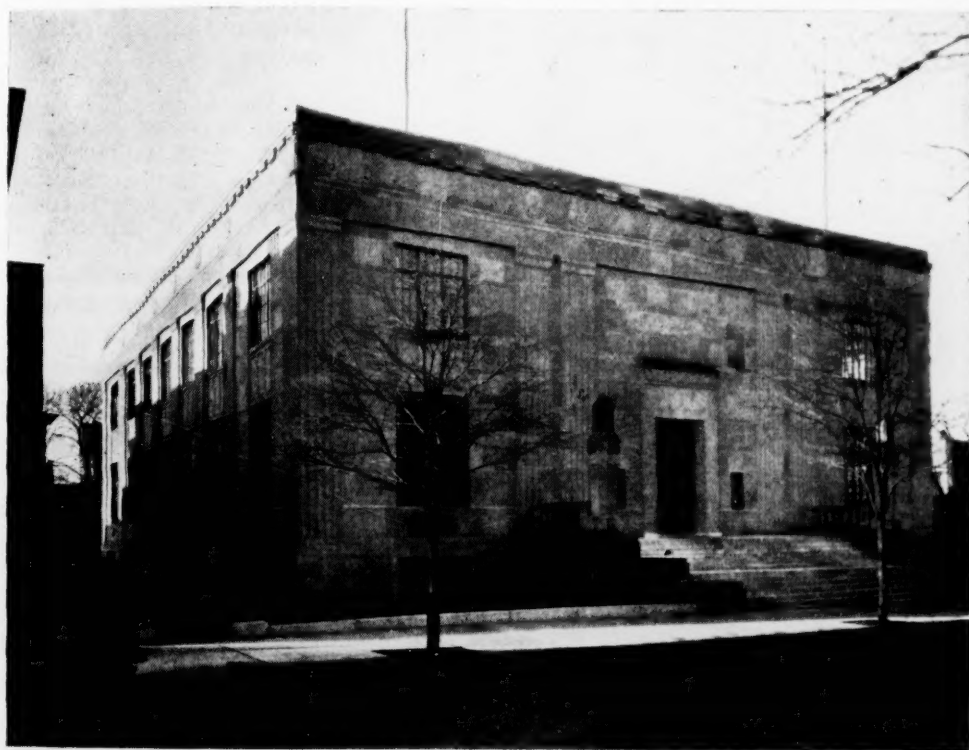
The New Public Library in Richmond

By THOMAS P. AYER

Librarian, Richmond Public Library, Virginia

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY in Richmond is located on the southeast corner of First and East Franklin Streets in an area of increasing property values and is within easy reach of the retail stores, banks, hotels, theatres, office buildings,

is built of George Washington Stone, Virginia's most historic stone, quarried at Aquia Creek, Virginia. Within the building the walls of the main entrance hall and lobby are of Italian marble and Italian Travertine. The total cost of site and building and some equip-



The New Public Library In Richmond, Virginia

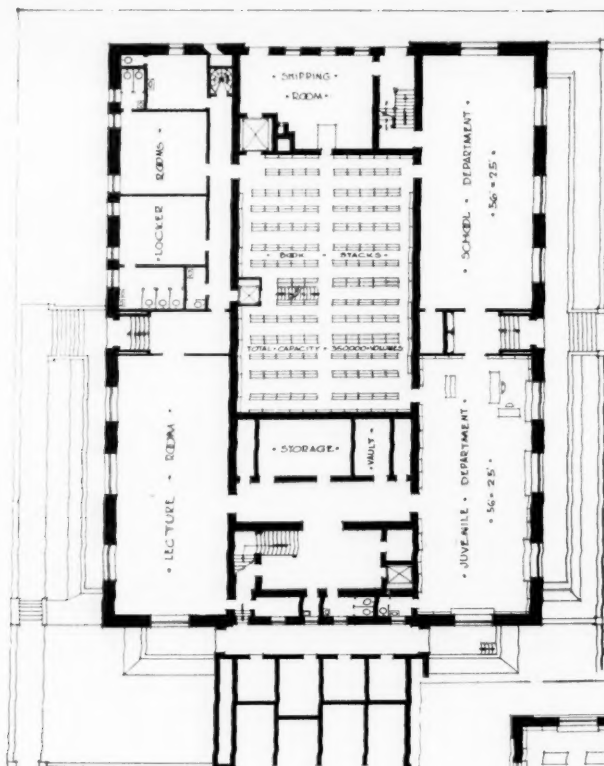
and the principal fixed traffic centres. The library's proximity to these vital centres assures the greatest ease of use to all residents of the city, whether the mode of travel be by automobile, bus, street car, or on foot.

Both site and building were provided by a bequest of Mrs. Sallie May Dooley, as a memorial to her husband, Major James H. Dooley. The lot dimensions are 134' frontage on Franklin Street with a depth of 160' on First Street. The building, 96' x 125' has a cubage of 700,000', occupying about 60 per cent of the lot. Its design is modern. The exterior

ment amounted to about \$543,000. The cost of the building alone is about 50c. a cubic foot.

There are three floors. The ground floor, with a 14' pitch¹, is 7 feet below sidewalk level, but by the device of terraced court yards along the sides of the building, is as well lighted as if on a sidewalk level. This floor has two direct outside entrances as well as an inside stairway approach from the main floor level. The main floor, 7 feet above

¹ Ceiling height.



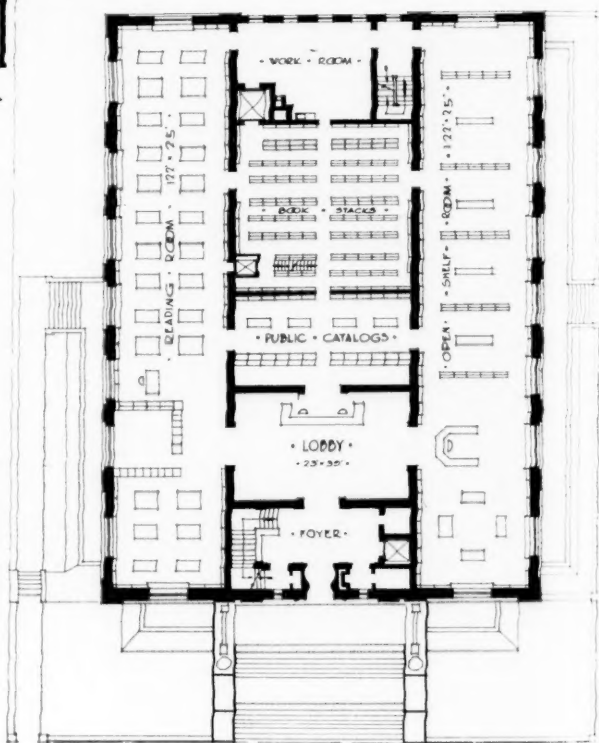
GROUND FLOOR

the sidewalk, is reached by broad steps of easy grade. This floor has a pitch of $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The third floor has a pitch of 15', above which is an 8' attic. All windows are steel casement windows, and those on the two upper floors are equipped with Venetian blinds.

The building is heated by oil burning furnaces with a low pressure steam system. Provision has also been made for any necessary or desirable artificial ventilation. A central vacuum cleaner with connections is so spaced that more than 50 feet of hose is never necessary, and an incinerator, with an inlet at every floor level, gives another efficient aid in keeping the building clean. There are also electric elevators, one at the front, one in the middle, and one near the rear of the building. The floor coverings are of inlaid jasper linoleum on the two upper floors. The ground floor is finished with tile.

The floor plans may be generally described as reading rooms, lending rooms, and work offices surrounding a seven deck central chimney steel stack. The necessity of locating the front entrance to the building on its shorter dimension, a departure from prevailing standards of library planning, resulted in a great advantage of interior space utilization, more readily apparent in the building than from a hasty study of the drawings given herewith. The distinctive features of this building to the librarian are: decentralization of receiving and loan desk activities, location of the registration files, location of the public catalog at a point so central that four of its five most important physical relationships are ideal, and adequate and orderly arrangements of the administrative and technical work departments.

The location of the loan desk in the open shelf room developed



MAIN FLOOR

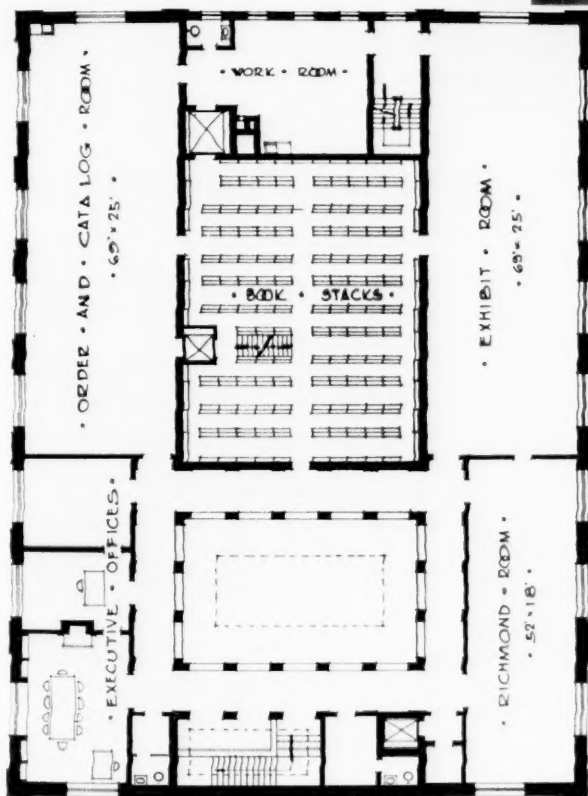
three most desirable results. The open shelf room is properly supervised, and circulation staff functions in an atmosphere which emphasizes book selection and book display, and the space about the loan desk is free from the affairs of imposing penalties or other routine not closely related to the lending of a book.

The Receiving Department, located at the rear of the main lobby and in direct view from the front entrance, is set off most advantageously by a vista of books arrayed above and beyond the public catalog. The public catalog itself serves as a head-high partition between the interior work space of the Receiving Department and the corridor in which the catalog is consulted.

The only feature of equipment deserving special description is the discharging tray cabinet. By having it mounted on rubber tired wheels it is possible to discharge books at whatever happens to be the most advantageous point at any time during the day. In



The Receiving Desk Located at the Rear of the Main Lobby



SECOND FLOOR

periods of relative quiet a skilled assistant may discharge books between moments of counter attendance. An hour later it may be more desirable to have books discharged by a less skilled assistant behind the scenes, but without involving any other adjustment of work or equipment than moving of this cabinet. If, in the indefinite future, it seems best to discharge and renew all books at a point as remote as the rear of the building even that change may be made without other effort than rolling the cabinets to the designed point.

The visitor, however much not a reader, becomes intensely book conscious even before passing through the main front entrance of this Library. Directly ahead of him, commanding even more attention than the beautiful stairway immediately ahead, or the skylighted foyer beyond, are shelves of books both placed and selected solely for the purpose of creating an impression of books. These shelves mark the beginning of the central chimney stack. Six paces beyond the doorway the visitor, by turning to the left has a glimpse of the Ref-

erence Reading Room lined with books, and at the same spot, directly to the right appears the books in the Open Shelf Room. At strategic points of command over these rooms are the desks for information, registration, receiving books, and for lending them.

The foyer, in which is located the Receiving Desk, is about 40' x 25' and extends from the main floor through the second floor, being

the material contained in this room the actual shelf capacity is more than 30,000).

Leading from the Open Shelf Room to the Reference Reading Room, directly behind the Receiving Desk and directly in front of the central stack is a passageway in which is located the public catalog. The location of this catalog merits special comment. It is immediately adjacent to the point at which the

majority of telephone calls come concerning the Library's possession of any book. It is almost as close to the central stack which will ultimately carry 75 per cent of the Library's book stock, access to which most commonly required consultation of the catalog. The catalog is also equally convenient to the reader or worker in both the Reading Room and the Open Shelf Room. Of the five elements to be most considered in locating the public catalog only the Catalog Department bears less than an ideal physical relation to it. The Catalog Department, however, maintains within itself a supplementary official author entry catalog in addition to the usual shelf list. The



The Boys and Girls Department Seven Feet Below the Side-walk Level

lighted by sky-light, and is skirted at the second story level by a balcony. While the architectural effort of this part of the building might lead one to believe that the utility of this arrangement was accidental, this is not true. The lobby itself serves as the Receiving Department, concentrating the Library's privilege and penalty relations with book borrowers. At the Receiving Desk the applicant borrower makes his first contact with the Library and learns the necessary regulations of the Library and directions for using it. This is the point where books are returned by borrowers. No books are lent over this desk.

If the visitor has come to the Library to read or to study he turns to the left to enter the Reading Room. If the visitor has come to borrow books for home use he turns to the right of the foyer. The Open Shelf Room is the base of operation for the Circulation Department. This room has an apparent shelf capacity of about 17,000 volumes (or because of the activity of



Directly Behind the Receiving Desk Is a Passageway in Which Is Located the Public Catalog

public catalog also serves another purpose quite apart from its usual function in that it provides a head high partition which forms the back wall of the Receiving Department.

At the rear of the building, just behind the central stack, is a tier of six rooms, each about 8 feet high. The lowest provides space

for heating plant; the second, on the level with the alley, is the shipping room; the third is the main floor work room; the fourth is the ladies' rest room; the fifth and sixth are supplementary work rooms.

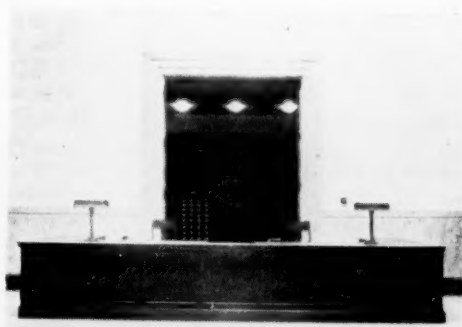
The main floor having been covered, the visitor returns to the front entrance hall and ascends the stairway to the second floor. Coming out on the gallery and turning to the left one is brought to the executive offices, and then to the Order and Catalog Department. On the opposite side of the building is the space designed for a reading and circulation department for Fine and Industrial Arts and Science

Departments of the Library. There remains the description only of the ground floor which may be reached by elevator at the front, middle, or rear of the build-

ing. If the visitor descends to the ground floor by the front elevator he is brought to the inside entrance of the Boys and Girls Library. This department, although 7 feet below the sidewalk level, appears to be more nearly on the true ground floor level because of the ter-

raced yard. The Boys and Girls Department may also be reached directly from the street by a side entrance. On the opposite side of the library is a lecture room capable of seating an audience of 250. This lecture room, however, will most certainly sometime or other become a special library department, perhaps a business library. This room may also be ap-

proached directly from the outside of the building by a side entrance. The rear half of this side of the building is devoted to locker rooms and staff offices.



The Loan Desk Is in the Open Shelf Room

The New Reed College Library

By NELL A. UNGER

Librarian, Reed College Library, Portland, Oregon

REED COLLEGE is a coeducational institution with an enrollment of 375. Since its foundation twenty years ago, the library has been housed in the main arts building. There was space neither for students nor books and it was voted two years ago to utilize the Eric V. Hauser bequest of \$100,000 to erect a library building bearing the donor's name. To this sum was added \$30,000 and the total covered building and equipment. The architects were W. H. Crowell and his associates. The planning extended over a period of several years, due to the fact that the building needs of the small college library have not received the attention which they merit. It is felt that the result justifies the time and thought expended.

The building was first occupied in September 1930. It is 168 x 36, and is English collegiate Gothic in style to conform with the campus architecture. It is situated at the

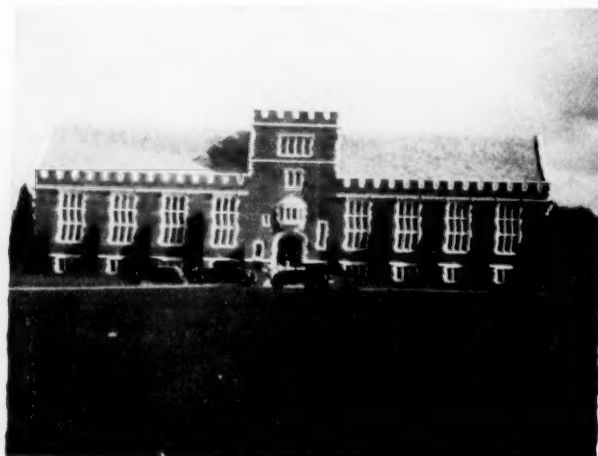
head of the campus with a long, unobstructed view toward the western hills. Because of this location, it was thought that a tower was needed for emphasis. From an architectural point of view, this tower has not been without criticism, but the fact remains that it will house at least twenty thousand volumes! The material of the building is red brick with limestone trim and the roof is gray tile. Expansion will take the form of additional units erected at right angles to the building in the rear forming a court which even now is being landscaped in the minds of those who visualize the possibilities.

From the main entrance, a short flight of steps leads to a hall containing the circulation desk and the alcoves for reserve books. A built-in, glazed, illuminated display case is a feature of this hall. There is a low Gothic ceiling with limestone trim, and the reading rooms are entered through wide stone arches

on either side. The plural is used because the effect in either end of the building is that of a comfortable room not too large, but in reality, the entire floor is one large reading

college library, and the additional cost should not be allowed to stand in the way of their installation. The windows are of leaded glass and there are draw curtains of a heavy rep fabric in a soft green shade.

The administrative office is in one corner of the reading room. It is walled half way to the ceiling and the upper half is glazed. The librarian spends much of her time at a desk in the reading room to assist with reference work. A short stairway near the circulation desk gives ready access to the stacks on the ground floor. The public toilet rooms on this floor are reached by means of stairways leading down on either side of the main entrance before entering the main hall. A cataloging and work-room and a small staff room are also on this floor. Since the walls extend only four feet under ground, light and air are abundant. A stairway from the corner of the reading room ascends to the tower room. This room is not yet in use, but as space is needed, it is planned to utilize it as a document stack. There is central heating on the campus and ventilation is by means of univents. The ceiling lighting fixtures are of



Reed College. College Situated at the Head of the Campus.

room with the entrance hall a central feature. This arrangement was desirable from the administrative point of view because little direct supervision of separate rooms can be given by a staff which consists of three trained members and a limited amount of student help. The casual observation of conduct which can thus be given is considered adequate since a successful scheme of student government prevails in the college. Student government also makes possible free access to reserve books and open stacks. The concentration of reserve books in this central hall removes from the reading room all confusion incident to their constant use and yet does not require a separate room and an additional assistant.

The woodwork in the reading rooms is Flemish oak and the walls are a deep cream and an arched, beamed ceiling with light brown cork panels prevents the reverberation of unavoidable sounds. The floor covering is battleship linoleum. All shelving is flush with the wall. The tables seat four on either side, and the chairs are a comfortable windsor type; the total seating capacity being 192. The librarian felt, and still feels, that individual desks are the ideal equipment for a



A Comfortable Windsor Type of Chair Is Used in the Reading Room

bronze and afford a semi-indirect light. The landscaping of the grounds is not yet in final form. In the effort to keep the first floor windows clear, the planting has taken a form

too Italian for an English building. This will be remedied by the use of low shrubbery and the addition of vines. It is felt by those most interested that the contribution of this library to the solution of the difficult problem of

library planning is the success with which it meets the needs of a small college library administered by a limited staff, and its satisfying beauty achieved in spite of the comparatively low cost.

The University of Tennessee

By MARY E. BAKER

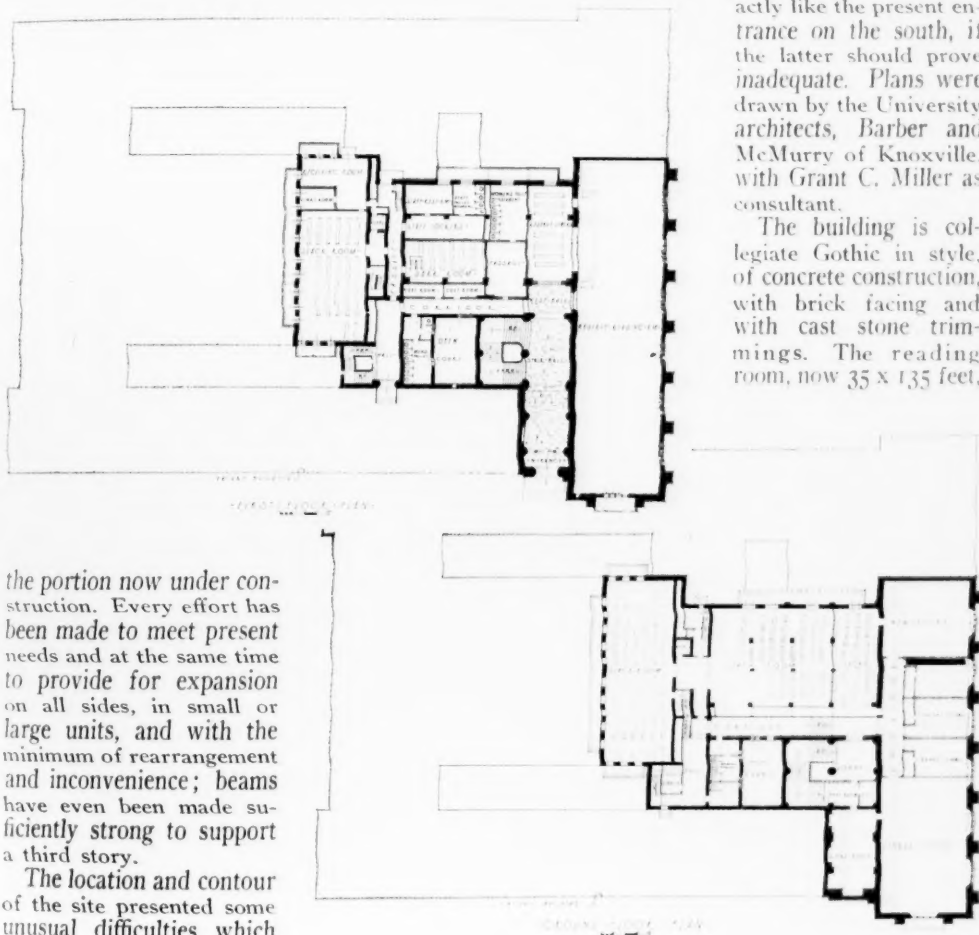
Librarian, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

THE UNIVERSITY of Tennessee in Knoxville, will move into the first unit of its new library about the middle of March. The accompanying illustration represents the architect's conception of the completed building and the floor plans indicate

determined the placing of the reading rooms and main entrance at the east end. A reading room on the south would be impossible in this climate and the main entrance had to be easily reached from the other buildings. It is possible to provide another entrance on the north,

just opposite and exactly like the present entrance on the south, if the latter should prove inadequate. Plans were drawn by the University architects, Barber and McMurtry of Knoxville, with Grant C. Miller as consultant.

The building is collegiate Gothic in style, of concrete construction, with brick facing and with cast stone trimmings. The reading room, now 35 x 135 feet,



the portion now under construction. Every effort has been made to meet present needs and at the same time to provide for expansion on all sides, in small or large units, and with the minimum of rearrangement and inconvenience; beams have even been made sufficiently strong to support a third story.

The location and contour of the site presented some unusual difficulties which

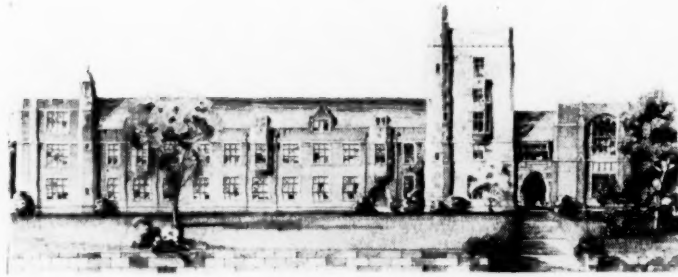
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will eventually be about 200 feet long while the present east and west axis of approximately 162 feet may be extended to 270. The book capacity of this first unit is estimated to

delivery hall and the main reading room with their high ceilings and large Gothic windows, their pillars and arches of cast stone. The huge concrete beams in these rooms and the groined ceiling of the stairway, together with certain panels in the large windows, are to be decorated by Mr. Hugh Tyler. Snead stacks with the latest improvements have been installed. The Library Bureau is furnishing counters and tables. Other moveable equipment will come from various sources. In the main reading room the Curtis indirect lighting system will be used. In view of the fact that the appropriation for this unit is only \$300,000.00

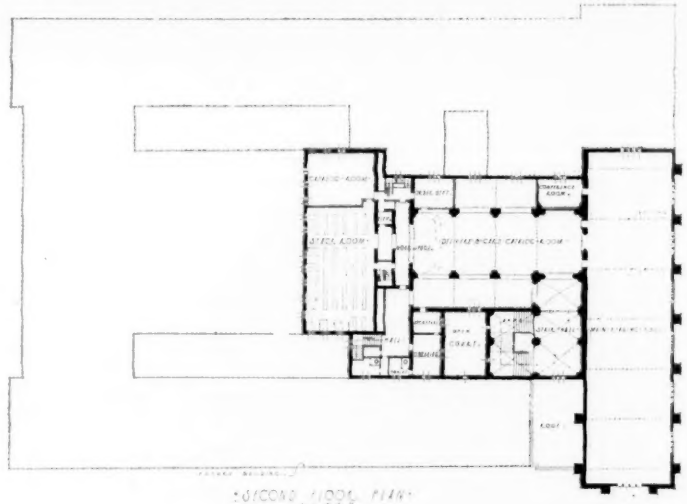


The Architect's Conception of the Completed University of Tennessee Library

be about 200,000 volumes but it will not be completely equipped at present. It will seat approximately 500 persons.

Partitions setting off the Receiving and Cataloging rooms, the Order and Conference rooms and rooms in the east wing on the ground floor, may easily be removed and all these offices, together with that of the librarian's, will probably find their permanent place in the future north wing.

The broad stairway, encircling a massive pillar and with a groined ceiling above it is very effective architecturally. So also are the



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

we feel greatly pleased to have been able to secure so much.

Believe this from one who loves to read: if you never lift your eyes from your reading and follow your own thought, your own dream, from the place on the page where something has given you a start for thinking, you are missing a valuable experience. . . . These are not aimless day-dreams; they are little journeys of the mind. They are the great moments of a reader's day. If you rise to moments like these from the pages of a strong, sound book, you have a chance not only of seeing life but of seeing into life, not only of sight but of insight. It is vision, above all, that makes greatness in literature.

—From *Adventures in Reading* by May Lamberton Becker.

The Eugene Field Branch Library

By MALCOLM G. WYER

Librarian, Denver Public Library, Colorado

THE EUGENE FIELD Memorial Library is now established as a branch of the Denver Public Library serving Washington Park district. The building which was opened in September is located in Washington Park at the corner of Exposition Avenue and South Franklin Street.

This memorial developed several years ago from a suggestion made by Joseph G. Brown, a former associate of Eugene Field on the *Denver Tribune* and now superintendent of the Newspaper Room in the Denver Public Library, that the Field home in Denver should be made a memorial to the poet whose work in Denver brought the recognition that later took him to Chicago. Publicity to this idea was given in the local newspapers and attracted the attention of Mrs. J. J. Brown who rented the house and opened it in May, 1927, as the Eugene Field Memorial Home.

In the spring of 1930, Mrs. Brown presented the cottage to the City of Denver with the stipulation that it be moved to one of the city parks and continued as a memorial. When this was announced, the Public Library pro-

posed to the city administration that the building be given a location in Washington Park where it could be used as a branch library. Such a purpose would not detract in any

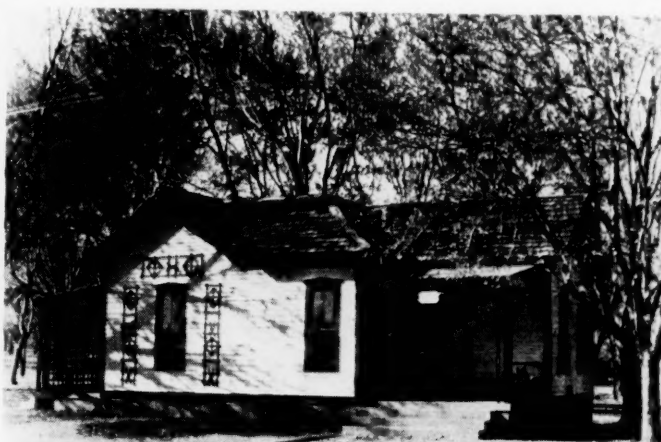
respect from its value as a memorial to the famous poet, but on the other hand, would honor Eugene Field the more by contributing constantly a much needed service to the community. This suggestion met with favor and the Park authorities set aside a most attractive location

in a beautiful grove of trees not far from the well-known fountain, Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

The building has been placed in fine condition preserving the former appearance as far as possible, and it makes a very attractive branch library. While smaller than the Carnegie libraries which have been built in different parts of the city this library has

an individuality and the literary association, which comes to it as the former home of the popular children's poet, is something that could not be purchased.

Eugene Field lived in Denver from July, 1881, to August, 1883. He was managing editor of the *Denver Tribune*, a newspaper which long ago ceased to be.



The Eugene Field Branch Library, a Cottage Located in a Denver Park



The Library Has Preserved the Attractive Interior

Libraries in the Borstals

By E. KATHLEEN JONES

General Secretary, Division of Public Libraries, State Dept. of Education, Boston

NO, THE BORSTALS are not a part of the Balkans, nor are they a central Europe dependency. They are the correctional institutions in England for boys from sixteen to twenty-one. With less than twenty years behind them they have already become famous in penal circles. That their methods are effective is proved by the fact that sixty-five per cent of the boys trained in the Borstals "stay straight" afterward.

This summer the Chairman of the A. L. A. Institution Libraries Committee and the former Chairman of the A. L. A. Hospital Libraries Committee met in Cambridge, England, the last week in September where they attended the conference of the British Library Association, spoke at their first Hospital Library Section, and the next week visited together three of the Borstal institutions to see how our English cousins turn their youthful criminals into useful citizens and what part, if any, books play in this educative process.

The word borstal is old-English for a path up a steep hill. The first of these Borstal institutions is in the village of Borstal, Kent, half-way between London and Canterbury, and the path to it is indeed up a very steep hill! The other institutions seem to have taken their name from this village and original institution, but possibly the name also signifies the difficulty of the ascent from prison to positions of trust.

The atmosphere of these institutions impresses one at the very outset. Here are no walled and iron-barred prisons. Instead of sullen, furtive, heavily guarded criminals in convict garb one meets a lot of happy, healthy, very normal appearing youngsters in shorts, with bare heads and bare knees, who greet one with friendly glances. Even the officers are not in uniform. We were particularly impressed by the superior type of the young men in charge. In fact, these Borstals are much more like boys' schools than prisons.

Over the gateway at Borstal is this inscription in honor of the founder: "He determined to save the young and careless from a wasted life of crime. Through his vision and persistence, a system of repression has been gradually replaced by one of leading and training. We shall remember him as one who

believed in his fellow men." Here, in three words, lies the whole idea of the Borstals—leading and training. Emphasis is placed on the training of the individual instead of the punishment of the mass. The boys live in detached houses—from fifty to ninety in a house—each with a resident master and sub-master who are chosen for character, education, and qualities of leadership. These masters are university graduates, keen, alert, sympathetic, cultured. They live with the boys, study them, teach them, train them.

Five hundred boys are selected each year from the Boys' Prison and sent to the various Borstals for "treatment." Their usual stay in a Borstal is two years. The first nine months they progress from grade one to grade three and are under constant supervision. They are then put on probation and allowed more liberty. The second year they are called seniors, have some responsibility in their houses, are allowed to attend evening classes in the village without officers and mingle freely with the village boys. They also have a week in camp in the summer. Infringement of rules is promptly punished by the loss of some privilege—the daily cigarette, extra freedom, etc. A boy who does not meet the Borstal standards is sent back to prison and never again is a Borstal open to him.

Their day begins at six in the morning and ends at nine at night. After breakfast until four o'clock they work in the shops, on the farm, or in the houses, with time out for dinner. At four comes tea, then recreation and supper, followed by evening classes. For recreation they have games, an outdoor swimming pool, books, plays staged by themselves, music. They are not allowed movies or any purely recreational entertainment to which they do not contribute. "They must make their own fun." There is much friendly rivalry between the various Houses; the juniors wear brown shirts and shorts, the seniors blue, but the tops of the stockings are in red, blue, grey, green or yellow, showing the House to which the boy belongs. The boys are taught that although they cannot be proud of belonging to a Borstal institution they can be proud of the honor and discipline of their House.

Although they work in shops no attempt is made to teach the boys trades. Instead, all

work is used to train them in habits of industry, to use their hands and their minds, to obey orders, to meet responsibility. The educational program is thus outlined in the handbook for the Staff published by the Prison Commission, Home Office, Whitehall, London. "A great many of our lads are 'poor scholars,' and no amount of teaching in the orthodox elementary subjects will make them think. Other avenues of approach must be found. The whole purpose of continued education at a Borstal Institution is not to impart information or to make dullards into scholars, but to get rusty and ill-controlled brains to work, to enlarge the sphere of interest, and to discover a point of contact with each lad. It does not matter what subjects may be chosen, so long as they catch the mental eye of the lad, make him think and, by provoking mental effort, make life the richer for him and give him control over his brains. To discover and develop a love for music or letters, an interest in flowers or animals or stamps, is to foster the growth of something good, which will occupy the stage of interest in a lad's life and oust the idle and unclean things that formerly held possession. In choosing, therefore, the subject which a lad shall study, we shall abandon the old-fashioned principle of forcing upon him those subjects in which he is markedly backward, in order to bring him up to a dead level of mediocrity; we shall, instead, get the best out of him by carrying him a great deal further in those subjects for which he shows taste and capacity. Once again we are bent on discovering and developing the good, rather than flogging away at the bad."

And the library? A very important and prominent part of the whole system! To quote further from the handbook: "The proper use of a well-chosen library is an integral part of any educational programme. The Government grant for the purchase of books is small, and the most should be made of it by a very careful selection of books each year. The advice of many people, Officers, Visitors, and lads, should be taken before the list is finally submitted. . . . Having got a useful library, two important points remain. First, it is essential that a lad should have enough to read. . . . An intelligent lad without a book is as well cared for as a hungry lad without food. Secondly, as far as human ingenuity can arrange, each lad should have a book suited both to his taste and capacity. It is idle to try to force a book on a lad, which is written in a way he cannot yet approach. When a lad has been found scrib-

bling in a library book, the fault does not lie so much with the lad or the book as with the man who gave it to him to read, for a lad will not scribble in a book if it engages his interest. It is necessary to lead an untutored taste very gently along the inclined plane. A lad whose attention has never been captured by anything better than the romances of Sexton Blake should be introduced to Sherlock Holmes. It is but a step from Conan Doyle to Seton Merriman, and in a little while he will bridge another little gulf and reach Stevenson. Here we can leave him securely entrenched in the field of good English literature. He will not easily return to the drivel that once enslaved him. To expect something like this in the case of three hundred lads is to expect a great deal. But it must be attempted, and the library system in vogue at an Institution must be so adapted as to give the fullest opportunity for the prescription of the right book."

Pleasant rooms, plenty of books arranged by classes and authors, a table or two to sit at and a desk for the librarian form a homelike and shipshape library. The government budget for books is about a shilling per capita, but special books or collections may be borrowed from the "P.E.C.", of which more later. A house-master is in charge of the library, and as was said above, these masters are university graduates, especially selected for character, education and general fitness. They try to suit books to the individual boys, and they also organize reading clubs. At Feltham Borstal a club was reading Galsworthy's *Loyalties*. It is interesting to note that the Borstal lads have had a story written especially for them by a well-known English boxer. The title is *The Ten-Round Contest* and we were assured that the boys love it.

The "P.E.C." stands for "Prisoners' Education Committee." "Of the many lines of development in English Prisons just after the War," writes the Secretary of the Prison Commission, "none progressed more rapidly than that of adult education. The Prison Commissioners enlisted the help of educationalists and teachers all over the country to assist them in this direction. In particular, they utilized the machinery of the British Institute of Adult Education and from this body was formed an affiliated Committee—with a Secretary common to both—known as the 'Prisoners' Education Committee.' The sudden expansion of educational work was accompanied by requests for large numbers of text and class books (in respect of which the previous equipment had been rather poor)

for which no provision had been made in the Government budget, and through the agency of the P.E.C., certain grants were secured from outside sources to supplement the purely official supplies. All books supplied in this way by the P.E.C. contain printed slips to distinguish them from the official supplies. A catalog has now been prepared which, when printed, will be supplied to all our establishments and by centralizing control (in the Secretary to the P.E.C.), it will be possible to effect interchange of books so that the resources of the whole library may be exploited to the greatest advantage." This central library is the equivalent of the library extension service in our various states.

It remains to be said that there is no difficulty in securing the type of men wanted for Borstal masters. We were told that there is always a waiting list of applicants, so keenly interested are the universities in this work. As for the staff of under officers, they are given an eight weeks' training course at one of the prisons and must pass an examination. They also are an intelligent lot of men who are teachers rather than guards.

All England knows about these institutions and is proud of them. Moreover, there is a Borstal Association with offices and staffs at London and Liverpool and a large membership throughout the British Isles. These Associates assume the supervision of the boys when they leave the institution, try to find employment for them, and befriend them as long as they need after care.

The enthusiasm we felt for Borstal ways has not worn off in the weeks since our return

to this country. Here is a vision fulfilled, a noble conception brought to fruition. Here is discipline without brutality, kindness without sentimentalism. The small houses and the use of teachers instead of armed guards are coming into favor for reformatories in this country, but what impressed us most especially in the English Borstals was the study and training of the individual delinquent and the very high type of young men attracted to this service. It speaks well for the English universities that they are graduating this type of manhood.

As for the place of the library in this working plan, we were almost awed at the importance given to it. Not that it is new—it is our own hospital library idea of individual and personal service. We have advocated it—somewhat timidly to be sure—to the prisons for some time. Our Federal prisons are now stressing libraries as a part of their necessary equipment and the Bureau at Washington is trying to find men librarians who will live at the prisons and give trained, personal service. It is not the library *idea* which impressed us, but the fact that here in these English institutions this book service to the individual has been tried, proved, and found important enough to be incorporated in the official staff book outlining the principles and procedure for training these Borstal boys for citizenship. And, equally striking, the impetus came from the prison headquarters, not from the libraries! No longer need we librarians urge this library ideal as an experiment, for the British Borstals have proved it practical and valuable.

Publicity Work in Danish Libraries

By K. RIEDEWALDT-SCHOTT

Librarian, The Literary Club, Fyen, Denmark

IN DENMARK, as in other countries, the interest of the press in library work is most appreciated and greatly used, the newspapers always receiving and publishing articles on library work and special book-lists of the season. But a great many valuable hints from American books on publicity work have been practiced during the last years, the ideas adopted and transformed for Danish circumstances. Some weeks ago the first Danish library book wagon was sent out to the more distant borrowers by the Central Library of Lemvig (Jylland) and more libraries intend to follow this plan, although

there will be some limitations, because the distances are not so great in Denmark.

In 1927 The Library of the Fyen County's Literary Club began cooperating with different firms in the town of Odense. We arranged exhibitions of books in the windows of a store which handles all articles for the garden, and in the autumn we exhibited books on wireless in the largest firm for wireless. Since that time we have cooperated in several exhibitions with a separate stand of books on the subject of the exhibition. This year we have started cooperating with the several organizations of the town, i.e. The Club of

Women, The House Wives Association, etc.

In the last number of our Members' Periodical, *Meddelelser og Boglister* (News and Booklist), we have started what we call "Special-Interest Service." We ask our borrowers

because the Municipal Board lacks interest in our work, a condition we hope soon will be changed. The fact is that our library is private and receives no support from Magistrate nor State, but is supported only by the



View from the Garden, Literary Club of Fyen, Denmark

to give us information about their special interests (their hobbies too) and promise to give them notice when something new in their line enter the library.

All requests are taken down on special cards and filed under subject in a card catalog, named "Fagtjenesten" and each time a load of new books arrives from the bookbinders, the books are compared with this catalog and post-cards sent to the members, if there is something of interest. This new idea in Danish library work, only started a short time ago, is already greatly appreciated by the borrowers.

To get the newcomers to the town interested in our work, we have made arrangements with the largest transport firms in the town to receive regularly a list of people arrived from other towns. We send letters to these people with information as to the several departments of The Literary Club, The Library, The Reading Rooms, Reference Department, Children's books, etc. The reason we get the information mentioned from private firms instead of from the Register of the Town is

moderate fee paid by the borrowers. Founded in 1838 our Literary Club has grown to become one of the greatest libraries outside the Capital, Copenhagen.

Inside the Library we are maintaining publicity work through bulletin boards, exhibitions and to a great extent by personal advice and attention. To save time and work we very often use attractive posters from business firms and editors, sometimes cutting off the original text and adding a text according to our own interest. When exhibiting books on sports we borrow articles used for sporting to attract the attention of the public, etc.

Before ending I may add, that we have a bulletin board installed behind a glass door in a little wall-case on the front wall of the library building to attract the people passing our library. Posters in connection with books on subjects of the season, are changed often and tell the citizens about the library work.

This article does not give full information as to the publicity work in Denmark, but only a few hints.

Books are the compasses and telescopes and sextants and charts which other men have prepared to help us navigate the dangerous seas of human life.

—Jessie Lee Bennett.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

February 1, 1931

Editorial Forum

PLEDGES have been secured for more than half the million dollars necessary to obtain the additional million dollar endowment which the American Library Association has hope of securing, in case interest and appreciation of our national organization are thoroughly proved by the support of librarians and the public through such pledges of money or membership. The appeal which Mr. Utley voices for sustaining memberships which will help to complete this amount, while also meeting the emergency of present needs, should not go unheeded even though the present period of depression has been calling heavily upon generous donors for help in other fields. This may be a present discouragement although there is another view that all generous giving promotes more giving and helps to make a happy habit of generosity. The income tax returns suggests how many untapped fortunes are available in this country and in the interest of the A. L. A. undiscovered millionaires, or those having lesser yet safe margins for giving, should be sought out and solicited. The appeal for sustaining members should not lessen endeavors to get substantial endowment gifts as well.

THE NEW LIBRARY QUARTERLY is to be congratulated on the fact that it has secured more than 800 subscriptions in advance of the publication of its initial issue. It must be said however that the first number, despite its creditable and inviting appearance, is rather disappointing, not in quality but in scope. The plans and announcements contemplated "A scholarly journal" of research which by reason of its endowment might give place to elaborate articles and research studies as well as book reviews for which the existing periodicals could not afford space. Most of the articles are such as would be welcome in any of the existing periodicals, the happy exceptions being the contributions by Ernest J. Reece on

the service loads of library-school faculties and William M. Randall concerning what foreigners find to read in the public library, both research articles and generously interspersed with charts and tables. A footnote to Mr. Reece's paper states that this is a condensation of the report presented at the Meeting of the Association of American Library Schools, Dec. 30, 1929—but it was understood that the new Periodical would be able to print such documents in full and two or three of the lesser articles might well have made way for this report in extenso. The thirty pages devoted to book reviews open with a scholarly and suggestive review by Pierce Butler based on Mr. Bliss' work and like space might well have been given to a critical treatment of Miss Mudge's presentation of the reference books of 1929, separately published by the A.L.A., whereas this is covered by a mere annotation telling what every librarian knows; and unfortunately many of these pages are given to rather amateur notices of publications which were noticed in the library periodicals months ago. With the new *Quarterly*, a scholarly periodical in appearance rather than in content, it becomes not a distinct contribution to professional literature, but practically just another library periodical of the common, ordinary or garden sort for many years in the field. It is hoped that later numbers will better fulfill the pre-publication plans. The first number might well have included Miss Mudge's invaluable annual conspectus of reference books of the previous year which had become too lengthy for an unsubsidized periodical and we trust that the second number will include that valuable feature.

THE VESTAL COPYRIGHT bill for general revision, which passed the House on January 13th, is at this writing before the Senate Committee on Patents.

The Patents Committee of seven, with the exception of Senator Dill, who presents the opposition of the Broadcasting interests, are generally in favor of the Bill, but Senator Smoot has now brought up further difficulties by amendments proposed to curtail the present term of copyright down to seventeen years after creation and to lessen the control of the composers and dramatists over public performances. Further amendments of this sort would necessarily throw many of those who have worked for years for the measure into the opposition, and any considerable delay at this time would mean carrying the Bill over.

In that case, work would have to begin all over again in the Seventy-Second Congress, and, unless there is an extra session at which the Bill can have favorable action from House and Senate there must be a new Bill to permit entrance into the Copyright Union under the Convention of Rome, which Convention has some features that American authors and others oppose.

With the above mentioned exception, all the various groups that are interested in the production and use of copyright material are back of the measure. The provision for unrestricted book importation for libraries is included, as in the present law. The American Library Association, through the Chairman of its Committee, Carl L. Cannon, is active in the support of the Bill, and will be represented at the Senate hearing. All librarians will do well to write or wire immediately to their Senators urging prompt and favorable action in this session.

EDWARD S. MILLS, in his presidential address to the National Association of Book Publishers at the annual meeting on January 20, stated that, while the publishing industry had felt the depression of the year, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that publishing had held its own remarkably well. Mr. Mills also expressed his regret, which is echoed throughout the library profession, at the resignation of Miss Marion Humble who has guided the fortunes of the Association through its first decade and has established many friendly contacts with public libraries all over the country, especially in the celebration of Children's Book Week, which has grown from infancy to sturdy manhood under her régime. The Publishers' Association has established this year an Economic Survey under the direction of Mr. O. H. Cheney, the work of which will not be entirely completed until the Fall of 1931, and his report touched on some of the outstanding problems of the book-trade. Another part of the report was a study of the work of the Association with a view to increasing its efficiency and the outline of a new program for future work.

A FAMILIAR problem of the present time is that of the proper use of leisure time and one worthy of discussion before the Normal School and Teachers College Section of the A.L.A. Miss Tarr of Lawrence College Library ably discussed this

topic at the Mid-Winter meeting and her remarks were based on observations of library school and college students. That students, as well as many others, are wasting leisure time is a well-known fact and the utilizing of library facilities in this direction has long been considered. Miss Tarr suggested the creating of a wholesome atmosphere in libraries, the developing of proper attitudes in students, providing of browsing rooms, and making available the best possible collections of books. It is interesting to note in this connection the picture of the new browsing room at Fisk University, and in Miss Jones' article, the mention of the importance placed on recreational reading in correctional institutions in England in this issue. Truly he has no leisure who uses it not.

Library Chat

MISS AHERN sends word that she wishes her friends to know that the reports of permanent blindness threatening her, as Mark Twain said of the report of his death, are "greatly exaggerated." Indeed she says "I hope to see the many good friends who have sent kind messages which have given me the greatest pleasure at the next A. L. A."

A BOOK

There's a mystic chain that binds us to the Past,
Each link of purest gold, and jewel-gemmed,
And by a mighty master-artist cast—
Its luster by the centuries undimmed.
There's an arc-light swung on high to guide our feet
Along the Present's rough and stony way;
Each ray a diamond-gleam of mercy sweet,
To turn our faint night into shining day.
There're kindly spirits that unbolt the gates
Wherein the dim, mysterious Future dwells,
And guide in Wisdom's paths the soul that waits
And longs to understand Life's secret spells.
To find these gifts, one has not far to look—
Each ray, each link, each spirit is—a book.

—SALIBELLE ROYSTER.

RETIREMENT

No more papers to write,
No more speeches to make,
No committees at night,
No new plans when we wake,
Our only prospect in view,
To sit and twiddle our thumbs,
Wait till our pension is due,
And cash the check when it comes.
If that's the notion you've got
Of what retirement will be,
Just watch and you'll learn a lot
From Randall and Everett¹ and me.
—HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN.

¹Randall and Everett, referred to, are other Brown professors who are being retired.

Librarian Authors

ELIZABETH JANET GRAY was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania. Her father, John Gordon Gray, came originally from Aberdeen, Scotland and was intensely interested in all that had to do with Anglo-American rapprochement. He succeeded Dr. Weir Mitchell as president of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia and was a governor of the Transatlantic Society before it was incorporated into the English-Speaking Union. Her mother came of an old New Jersey family and is descended from one of the original West Jersey proprietors.

She was educated at the Germantown Friends' School and at Bryn Mawr College. In 1926 she took a B.S. in Library Science at Drexel and spent the year 1926-1927 in the Cataloging Department of the University of North Carolina Library. That same summer Doubleday, Doran published her first book *Meredith's Ann*, a springtime adventure and mystery in the New Hampshire woods. This was her first book but her first story was published when she was only thirteen years old. It was a short story in the *Young Churchman* and the editor delighted the young author by sending her a real check "for all of two dollars, and—thrill inexpressible—beginning his very courteous letter with 'My dear Mrs. Gray.'" *Tangle Garden*, telling what happened when the jolly Dales inherited a fortune, appeared in 1928 and *Tilly-Tod*, the story of the little Quaker twins in West Jersey at the end of the Civil War, in 1929—both published by Doubleday, Doran. The farm described in *Tilly-Tod* was her childhood home. Delving into her father's

collection of old Scottish histories and memoirs she found inspiration for *Meggy MacIntosh*, published in 1930 by Doubleday, Doran, a story of Edinburgh and North Carolina in 1775 and 1776—the old records in the Historical Commission in Raleigh supplying historical background for the latter part.

She has taught at Ogontz School, Pennsylvania, been instructor in charge of practise work in the Drexel Institute Library School, and during the summer of 1929, taught Cataloging and Reference in the summer school of the University of North Carolina. In January 1929 she married Morgan F. Vining of Austin, Texas, now in the Extension Department of the University of North Carolina. They have been living since then in Chapel Hill which Mrs. Vining describes as "a town of colonial houses, low stone walls, huge oak trees, mimosa and crepe myrtle and delightful people. We have built a little

gray-shingled house in the midst of many trees, and I have an attic study to write in, and a garden to plan and labor over. I put my faith in bulbs!" Chapel Hill is the home town of Paul Green and Howard Odum and Mrs. Vining says that the small daughter of the latter has read *Tilly-Tod* and given it her approval.

This series of biographies has been running since October 1, 1929. Are you enjoying them? Forthcoming numbers will include Ula Waterhouse Echols, B. Mabel Dunham, May Massee, George Herbert Bushnell and others.



Elizabeth Janet Gray

Public Library Statistics in Cities 100,000—200,000

¹(Partial list) FOR 1929—1929 30

Compiled by A. L. A. Headquarters

LIBRARIES	Year Ending	Population (1930 Census)	Expenditures Ordinary	Expenditures per Capita	Book Stock at End of Fiscal Year	Circulation	Circulation per Capita	Branches	Branches in Separate Buildings	Registered Borrowers	Registration Period
Bridgeport, Conn.	Mar. 31, 1930	147,206	\$195,325.43	\$1.32	276,160	1,319,076	8.9	6	6	41,287	3
Cambridge, Mass.	Mar. 31, 1930	113,650	112,011.00	.98	150,618	590,161	5.1	6	4	45,340	4
Des Moines, Iowa	Mar. 31, 1930	142,469	133,454.88	.93	232,806	1,195,454	8.3	10		65,385	4
Duluth, Minn.	Dec. 31, 1929	101,417	93,715.12	.92	129,341	659,397	6.5	5	4	31,286	3
El Paso, Texas	Feb. 28, 1930	101,975	40,982.70	.40	39,161	171,336	1.6			11,665	3
Erie, Pa.	June 30, 1930	115,875	64,267.95	.55	111,329	519,789	4.4			30,884	4
Evansville, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1929	103,151	112,594.54	1.09	161,250	766,454	7.4	7	3	33,501	3
Fall River, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1929	113,301	82,723.12	.71	158,683	507,427	4.4	4		25,092	5
Flint, Mich.	June 30, 1930	156,422	126,796.31	.81	160,085	1,169,856	7.4	7		59,314	4
Ft. Worth, Tex.	Jan. 1, 1930	160,892	154,322.89	.93	85,538	210,642	1.3	1	1	39,909	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Mar. 31, 1930	168,650	198,767.99	1.17	315,338	1,071,117	6.3	1	1	43,667	4
Hartford, Conn.	May 31, 1930	163,818	130,162.99	.79	191,160	1,205,156	7.3	9		42,826	3
Long Beach, Calif.	June 30, 1930	141,528	163,928.45	1.13	128,528	1,353,823	9.5	7	4	52,789	2
Lowell, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1929	100,300	35,718.44	.35	136,750	207,754	2.0			3,480	
Lynn, Mass.	Dec. 30, 1929	102,327	76,625.92	.74	132,739	500,462	4.8	4	3	36,658	3
Miami, Fla.	Dec. 31, 1929	110,514	28,656.06	.25	29,902	233,848	2.1	2	2	24,683	3
New Bedford, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1929	112,836	81,341.73	.72	185,407	598,736	5.3	3	1	37,334	5
New Haven, Conn.	Dec. 31, 1929	162,650	140,649.50	.86	203,346	995,456	6.1	5	4	40,384	2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	June 30, 1930	185,383	57,410.00	.30	66,906	279,286	1.5	9	2	55,951	2
Paterson, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1929	138,267	87,535.34	.63	104,217	429,489	3.1	5	1	30,258	3
Peoria, Ill.	Dec. 31, 1929	104,788	71,219.37	.68	175,273	521,148	4.9	2		21,896	3
Reading, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1929	110,289	46,082.45	.42	79,069	370,766	3.3	2	2	26,462	3
Richmond, Va.	Dec. 31, 1929	182,883	64,503.88	.35	77,060	471,078	2.5	2	1	29,842	3
Salt Lake City, Utah	Dec. 31, 1929	140,184	99,055.42	.70	145,134	815,533	5.8	3	3	50,022	5
Somerville, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1929	103,604	91,583.12	.88	129,210	570,558	5.5	3	3	18,599	2
Spokane, Wash.	Dec. 31, 1929	116,010	94,853.81	.81	127,735	584,206	5.0	5	5	51,142	5
Tacoma, Wash.	Dec. 31, 1929	106,885	87,603.57	.81	120,241	758,799	7.0	2	2	39,533	3
Trenton, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1929	122,610	125,431.99	1.02	166,186	783,178	6.3	4	4	240,000	3
Tulsa, Okla.	June 30, 1930	141,281	68,008.60	.48	84,928	401,174	2.8	3	3	not given	3
Utica, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1929	102,633	96,598.82	.94	113,337	560,437	5.4	2	2	22,423	3
Waterbury, Conn.	Dec. 31, 1929	101,025	64,598.77	.63	138,882	506,047	5.0	2	2	16,160	2
Wichita, Kans.	Dec. 31, 1929	111,039	54,079.86	.48	69,294	350,927	3.1			33,626	5
Worcester, Mass.	Dec. 1, 1929	196,837	184,627.23	.93	304,751	877,102	4.4	4	4	41,803	3
Yonkers, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1929	135,123	63,301.61	.46	101,348	505,700	3.7	2	2	57,572	3
Youngstown, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1929	170,004	118,915.11	.69	139,695	774,322	4.5	6	5	38,725	3
TOTAL		4,589,826	3,347,453.97		4,971,407	22,835,694		133	72	1,239,498	
AVERAGES		131,137	95,641.54	.720	142,040	652,448	4.928	3.8	2.05	36,455	

¹ The following cities in this population class are omitted: Camden, N. J.; Gary, Ind.; Hollywood, Cal.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Albany, N. Y.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Kansas City, Kan.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Norfolk, Va.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Elizabeth, N. J.; San Diego, Cal.; Scranton, Pa.; South Bend, Ind.; Springfield, Mass.; Canton, Ohio; and Miami, Fla.

² Library estimate.

A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting—II

Executive Board Report Delayed

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION states that the Executive Board reports have been delayed due to the illness of those who prepare them. It is hoped they will be ready for the next number of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Association American Library Schools

THIS REPORT in process of preparation will be included in the next issue.

Bibliographical Society Of America

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL Society of America session was opened in the Newberry Library at 8:15 on December 29 by the President. Mr. Utley, the librarian of Newberry, welcomed the Society, expressed personal and official pleasure at the opportunity of putting before the members the selection of fifteenth century books from the Wing collection made by Dr. Pierce Butler and introduced by Dr. Butler to the members present. The President assured Mr. Utley of the appreciation with which the Society took advantage of this opportunity and thanked the Newberry Library also for the printed list of the special exhibition of fifteenth century books arranged for this meeting.

The President laid before the meeting the communication from the Associate Director of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington with its suggested resolution. The resolution was adopted, and the secretary was requested to forward it to the commission.

The President spoke also of the informal approaches made by him to the President of the American Historical Association with regard to issuing a new edition of Larned's *Literature of American History*. On motion duly seconded, his action in this respect was approved and he was requested to take such steps as possible to secure joint action between the American Historical Association and the Bibliographical Society in regard to a new edition of this important work.

He reported also that volume twenty-three of the *Papers* was off the press, with volume twenty-four in galley proof, giving an abstract of the contents of this volume. For volume twenty-five enough copy was in hand to suggest the desirability of bringing it out in two parts, the first for distribution in the early part of the year, and the second toward the end. He announced also that work on the index to volumes one to twenty-five was now well in hand; reported that parts 122, 123, and 124 of Sabin had been issued during 1930, and an increase in the frequency of issue was hoped for during 1931.

The subject of the meeting was announced as an objective consideration of the books printed in the fifteenth century, and as an introduction a paper prepared by Mr. William M. Ivins, curator of prints at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, entitled "The Fifteenth Century Book in the Field of Art" was read in Mr. Ivins' absence by Mr. Paul North Rice, librarian of the Public Library in Dayton, Ohio. In the absence of Professor Theodore F. T. Plucknett of the Harvard Law School, his paper on "Fifteenth Century Books in the Field of Law" was read by Mr. Edward H. Redstone, librarian of the Massachusetts State Library. Professor David Eugene Smith's paper on mathematics was read by Mr. Gilbert H. Doane, librarian of the University of Nebraska. Dr. J. C. Bay, librarian of the John Crerar Library, read Dr. Arnold C. Klebs' paper on medicine. Dr. H. H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress read the paper by Dr. Thomas T. Read, School of Mines of Columbia University, on mineralogy. Dr. Otto Kinkeldey, librarian of Cornell University and Professor of Musicology in the same institution, gave a talk on the fifteenth century book in the field of music.

The President spoke also of the progress on the checklist of newspapers, reporting that the copy for a list of Arizona newspapers prepared by Miss Estelle Luttrell, librarian of the University of Arizona, was now in the hand of the editor; that Mrs. Lodder of the Syracuse Public Library had finished her work on Onondaga papers up to 1850 and was now bringing the record down to 1900; that Mr. Fox of the New York Public Library was likewise at work on a continuation of the New York City list from 1850 to 1900. Dr. Shearer and Mr. Gavit reported progress on their lists of Buffalo and Albany County papers, the same news being given for the

list of California papers supervised by Mr. Ferguson, formerly of the state library; Mr. R. Webb Noyes of the University of Michigan for Maine newspapers; Mr. Doane of the University of Nebraska for Nebraska papers; and Miss Ver Nooy of the University of Chicago for Chicago papers. Professor Elmer J. Emig of the University of Florida has made satisfactory progress with his list of Florida papers, as has Mr. Allen C. Morrill of Brown University with his list of Rhode Island papers.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *President.*

Normal School and Teachers College

THE NORMAL SCHOOL and Teachers College Section met in the French Room of the Drake Hotel, on December 29th at 2:30 P.M. with the chairman, Miss Emma Wiecking, presiding.

The following program was given: "Recent Books for Children's Recreational Reading," by Nora Beust, School of Education Library, University of North Carolina; "The Use of Leisure Time Through Reading," by Anna M. Tarr, Lawrence College Library; and "Some Lines of Interest for College Students' Reading," by Mary K. Reely, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

In her talk Miss Beust made the point that an essential aim in recreational reading for children should be the arousing of a healthy curiosity, i.e., a curiosity that will develop in the child a tolerant understanding. In developing this idea she divided children's literature into eight types and selected from recent literature the best examples of each. Many of these books were displayed and were thus available for examination. The eight types used were: (1) Retold tales; (2) Foreign books in American editions; (3) Books depicting contemporary life; (4) Fairy tale literature; (5) Picture books; (6) New editions; (7) Poetry; (8) Stories of a historical period or location.

Miss Tarr in her talk on "The Use of Leisure Time Through Reading" stated that a familiar problem of the present time is the proper use of leisure. Her observation has been that students waste much of their leisure time. Librarians ought to be concerned about this waste. During their school careers, students are acquiring information and cultural background. The librarian's part in this program has vast possibilities. Some of the suggestions for utilizing library facilities in this connection are: (1) Creating a wholesome

atmosphere; (2) Developing proper attitudes in students; (3) Making available the best possible collection of books; (4) Advertising by means of bulletin boards, posters, bibliographies, exhibits, reviews, etc.; (5) Sponsoring reading groups or clubs; (6) Encouraging book ownership; (7) Having library teas; (8) Starting alumni reading service; (9) Providing browsing rooms; (10) Having credit courses in reading.

Miss Reely prefaced her talk by saying that her remarks were based upon experience with a rather specialized group of students, namely, library school students, and observation of students in a large university. She stated that students are interested primarily in themselves and in the world in which they are going to live. In addition they have special individual interests, such as religion and philosophy, social and economic problems, the arts, etc. All of these lines of interest should be fed through books. Miss Reely named titles that pertained to each line of interest. She concluded by recommending more experimentation in this field.

The program finished, the chairman called for the report of the nominating committee. Miss Eleanor Welch, chairman, reported that Mr. C. P. Baber was the choice of the committee for chairman. The motion was passed that the secretary cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Baber.

MARTHA SKAAR, *Secretary.*

Two Lists For Business Libraries

WILLIAM P. CUTTER, assistant librarian of the Baker Library, Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, has prepared in connection with a new classification of the literature of business, to be used in arranging the collections of the library, two lists which will be of much interest to all business libraries. The "Industries List" is a classified list of industries and occupations with a numerical notation. "The purpose of this classification is to list industries which hold independent positions in modern industrial life; services which have consolidated into business institutions; and professions and occupations which have not been absorbed into industries or institutions." The second is a "Local List," that is, a classified list of the geographical and political divisions of the earth's surface, also with a numerical notation. Both lists should be useful not only in classifying books but in arranging other material. They are in typewritten form.

The February Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue, when known, is given directly after publisher's name)

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

- Bayne, Julia T. *TAD LINCOLN'S FATHER. Little, Brown* (Feb. 2). \$2.
- Christlieb, M. L. *UPHILL STEPS IN INDIA. Houghton Mifflin*. \$2.
- Personal experiences of the author's thirty-three years as a missionary in India.
- Cardozo, Benjamin N. *LAW AND LITERATURE AND OTHER ESSAYS. Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 19).
- Cutler, B. D. *SIR JAMES M. BARRIE—A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Greenberg* (Feb. 20). \$7.50.
- Contains both his British and American works.
- Dexter, Elizabeth Anthony. *COLONIAL WOMEN OF AFFAIRS. Houghton Mifflin*. \$5.
- A study of the "modern women" of Colonial times.
- Drinkwater, John. *AMERICAN VIGNETTES. Houghton Mifflin*. \$2.
- Civil War poems.
- Gilder, Rosamond. *ENTER THE ACTRESS. Houghton Mifflin*. \$5.
- A history of the women of the theatre.
- Goldring, Douglas. *SARDINIA: THE ISLAND OF THE NURAGHI. Morrow* (Feb. 19). \$4.
- Goldsmith, Margaret. *ZEPPELIN. Morrow* (Feb. 19). \$3.50.
- By the author of *Hindenburg*.
- Grimshaw, Beatrice. *ISLES OF ADVENTURE. Houghton Mifflin*. \$3.50.
- Adventures in the South Seas.
- Jordan, Donaldson and Pratt, Edwin. *EUROPE AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. Houghton Mifflin*. \$4.
- The Civil war from a European and diplomatic standpoint.
- Loving, Pierre. *GARDENER OF EVIL. Brewer and Warren* (Feb. 13). \$2.50.
- A portrait of Baudelaire and his times. An interpretative study of one of the greatest poets of the 19th century, in relation to his times.
- MacLeod, Norman. *GERMAN LYRIC POETRY. Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 11).
- Mattenklodt, Wilhelm. *FUGITIVE IN THE JUNGLE. Little, Brown* (Feb. 2). \$3.
- Adventures of author as a farmer, hunter, soldier, and fugitive in the jungles of the German colony of Southwest Africa.
- Oudard, Georges. *FOUR CENTS AN ACRE. Brewer and Warren* (Feb. 6). \$3.50.
- The discovery of Louisiana by way of both the Gulf of Mexico and Montreal.
- Palmer, George Herbert. *AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A PHILOSOPHER. Houghton Mifflin*. \$2.

- Rothenstein, William. *THE MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN. Coward McCann*.
- Rowley, Richard. *SELECTED POEMS. Macmillan*. \$1.75.
- Seitz, Don C. *LINCOLN THE POLITICIAN. Coward McCann*. \$3.50.
- Strachey, Amy. *ST. LOE STRACHEY: HIS LIFE AND PAPERS. Brewer and Warren* (Feb. 20). \$5.
- An intimate account of St. Loe Strachey, the owner and editor of the *London Spectator*.
- Walling, R. A. J. *THE DIARIES OF JOHN BRIGHT. Morrow* (Feb. 5). \$7.50.
- John Bright was one of the outstanding figures of the Victorian régime.
- Warner, Sylvia Townsend. *OPUS 7. Viking* (Feb. 21). \$2.
- An exquisite narrative poem.
- Willis, Irene Cooper. *FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Coward McCann*.
- Juvenile.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

- BONERS BY THOSE WHO MADE THEM. *Viking* (Feb. 7). \$1.
- An outline of misinformation.
- Bonker, Frances and Thornber, John J. *SAGE OF THE DESERT. Stratford*. \$2.
- Studies of that fantastic clan the Cactus of the Desert and other peculiar desert growths.
- Bowles, Ella Shannon. *HOMESPUN HANDICRAFTS. Lippincott* (Feb. 5). \$3.
- Davidson, J. B. *AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. Wiley*.
- Duncan, George S. *PREHISTORIC MAN. Stratford*. \$1.50.
- An introduction of Anthropology.
- Einstein, Albert. *ABOUT ZIONISM. Macmillan*. \$1.50.
- Engelder, Carl J. *LABORATORY RECORD BOOK OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. Wiley*.
- Gibbard, Mabel Kitty. *PASTIMES AND SPORTS FOR GIRLS. Lippincott* (Feb. 19). \$2.
- Juvenile.
- Harris, Louis. *LOVE, MARRIAGE, AND DIVORCE. Stratford*. \$2.50.
- Hawes, John B. *TALKS ON TUBERCULOSIS. Houghton Mifflin*. \$2.
- Hodges, Charles. *BACKGROUND OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. Wiley*.
- Hultz, F. S. and Hill, J. A. *RANGE SHEEP AND WOOL. Wiley*.

- Jackson, G. Gibbard. PASTIMES AND SPORTS FOR BOYS. *Lippincott* (Feb. 19). \$2. Juvenile.
- Jahn, Hugo. HAND COMPOSITION. *Wiley*.
- Jolley, L. B. W. THEORY AND DESIGN OF ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT. *Wiley*.
- Laurson, P. G. and Cox, W. H. PROPERTIES AND MECHANICS OF MATERIALS. *Wiley*.
- Lofquist. NON-METALLIC INCLUSIONS IN IRON AND STEEL. *Wiley*.
- Marvel, C. S. ORGANIC SYNTHESIS. *Wiley*.
- May, Geoffrey. SOCIAL CONTROL OF SEX EXPRESSION. *Morrow* (Feb. 5). \$3.
- Mueller, C. GEOMETRIC CONCEPTS. *Wiley*.
- Pipkin, Charles W. SOCIAL POLITICS AND MODERN DEMOCRACIES. *Macmillan*. \$7.50.
- Polson, J. A. INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES. *Wiley*.
- Power, Rhoda. HOW IT HAPPENED. *Houghton Mifflin*. \$2.
Myths and folk tales from many lands. Juvenile.
- Pratt, James B. ADVENTURES IN PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION. *Macmillan*. \$2.
- Reid, J. F. and Higgins, G. H. FUNDAMENTALS OF THE WOODWORKING TRADES. *Wiley*.
- Robin, Commander Christopher. BIRD LIFE AT THE POLE (as told to Wolcott Gibbs). *Morrow* (Feb. 19). \$2.
- Robson, Vivian E. A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO PRACTICAL ASTROLOGY. *Lippincott* (Feb. 5). \$2.50.
- Ryan, John A. QUESTIONS OF THE DAY. *Stratford*. \$3.
- Sears, W. P., jr. ROOTS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. *Wiley*.
- Shaw, Charles Gray. THE ROAD TO CULTURE. *Funk and Wagnalls* (Feb. 6). \$2.
- Spahr, Walter Earl. THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND THE CONTROL OF CREDIT. *Macmillan*. \$1.75.
- Tisdall, Frederick F. THE HOME CARE OF THE INFANT AND CHILD. *Morrow* (Feb. 19). \$3.
Includes both prenatal care and care of the baby.
- Van den Broek, J. A. ELASTIC ENERGY THEORY. *Wiley*.
- Wells, H. G. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. *Double-day, Doran* (Jan. 30). \$10.
The story of all things living.
- White, George R. ZOOM! *Longmans, Green* (Feb. 4). \$1.50.
A personal, stimulating book by a former instructor in aeronautics.
- Wilde, Percival. TEN PLAYS FOR LITTLE THEATRES. *Little, Brown* (Feb. 2). \$2.
- Young, V. P. HOW MEN HAVE LIVED. *Stratford*. \$2.50.
Social and physical activities of various peoples throughout history.

Fiction

- Armstrong, Martin. BLIND MAN'S MARK. *Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 8).
- Austin, Anne. MURDER AT BRIDGE. *Macmillan*. \$2.
- Baker, Howard. ORANGE VALLEY. *Coward McCann*. \$1.50.
- Barbour, Ralph Henry. SQUEEZE PLAY. *Appleton* (Feb. 20). \$2. Juvenile.
- Barretto, Larry. INDISCREET YEARS. *Farrar and Rinehart* (Feb. 5). \$2.
- Brimig, Myton. WIDE OPEN TOWN. *Farrar and Rinehart* (Feb. 5). \$2.50.
A vigorous tale of an American mining town.
- Brooks, Charles S. PROLOGUE. *Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 19).
- Cleugh, Sophia. ENCHANTING CLEMENTINA. *Houghton Mifflin*. \$2.
London of the 50's and a Victorian ballerina.
- Cohen, Octavus Roy. LILIES OF THE ALLEY. *Appleton* (Feb. 20). \$2.
- Colman, Louis. LUMBER. *Little, Brown* (Feb. 2). \$2.
This novel has for a background the Northwest lumber country.
- Colter, Eli. THE ADVENTURES OF HAWKE TRAVIS. *Macmillan*. \$2.
Episodes in the life of a gunman.
- Dean, Graham M. THE FRONT PAGE MYSTERY. *Appleton* (Feb. 20). \$2.
- de Angelis, Jefferson and Harlow, Alvin F. A VAGABOND TROUTER. *Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 5).
- Dobie, J. Frank. CORONADO'S CHILDREN. *Southwest Press* (Feb. 2). \$3.
Lost mines and buried treasures of the Southwest.
- Doebelin, Alfred. ALEXANDERPLATZ, BERLIN. *Viking Press* (Feb. 17). 2 v. \$5.
A story of the underworld of Berlin.
- Donselaar, Capitolina. THAT DYING TREE. *Stratford*. \$2.50.
Story of an American officer serving in the French Foreign Legion.
- Eliot, Ethel Cook. ARIEL DANCES. *Little, Brown* (Feb. 2). \$2.
The Cinderella theme in modern guise.
- Feval, Paul. SALUTE TO CYRANO. *Longmans, Green* (Feb. 4). \$2.
The return of the Man in the Iron Mask.
- Fisher, John. THE UNCERTAIN TRAVELLER. *Morrow* (Feb. 19). \$2.
The great gold rush of California.
- Franklyn, Irwin R. KNIGHTS OF THE COCKPIT. *Dial* (Feb. 7). \$2.
- Frederick, Millie Bruhl. ON CONTRACT. *Stratford*. \$2.50.
- Gaither, Frances. THE PAINTED ARROW. *Macmillan*. \$2.
- Gul, Roman. PROVOCATEUR. *Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 5).

- Gunn, Neil M. *MORNING TIDE. Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 5).
- Haldane, Elizabeth. *MRS. GASKELL AND HER FRIENDS. Appleton* (Feb. 13). \$4.
- Hamilton, Cosmo. *DAMNED LITTLE FOOL. Brewer and Warren* (Feb. 27). \$2.
The basic theme is divorce.
- Hine, Muriel. *TEN DAYS' WONDER. Appleton*. \$2.
- Kelly, Eleanor M. *NACIO: HIS AFFAIRS. Harper* (Feb. 5). \$2.50.
Another novel of the Basque country.
- Kerr, Lennox. *OLD SHIP. Macmillan*. \$2.
- Leinster, Murray. *MURDER MADNESS. Brewer and Warren* (Feb. 27). \$2.
Mystery and adventure in South America.
- Leslie, Henrietta. *MRS. FISCHER'S WAR. Houghton Mifflin* (Feb. 4). \$2.50.
The war as it seemed to an English wife married to a German husband with an English born son.
- Lincoln, Freeman. *SAM. Coward McCann*. \$2.
- Linnell, Gertrude. *THE BLACK GHOST. Longmans, Green* (Feb. 18). \$2.
Mystery.
- Lucas, E. V. *TRAVELLERS' LUCK. Lippincott* (Feb. 19). \$2.
- MacKenzie, Orgill. *WHITEGATES. Coward McCann*.
- Maine, Basil. *RONDO. Longmans, Green* (Feb. 4). \$2.
- Mitchison, Naomi. *THE HOSTAGES. Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 5).
- Monger, Miriam. *A MIDLAND SAGA. Dorrance*. \$2.
The story of an Iowa family.
- Plivier, Theodor. *THE KAISER'S COOLIES. Knopf* (Feb. 20). \$2.50.
War from the standpoint of the common sailor.
- Powys, Llewelyn. *A PAGAN'S PILGRIMAGE. Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 26).
- Quin, Shirland. *DARK HERITAGE. Little, Brown* (Feb. 2). \$2.50.
A story of Wales and America.
- Ransome, Arthur. *SWALLOWS AND AMAZONS. Lippincott* (Feb. 5). \$2.
Juvenile.
- Reynolds, John Murray. *BUGLES AT MIDNIGHT. Appleton* (Feb. 20). \$2.
- Riddell, Florence. *SUSPICION. Lippincott* (Feb. 5). \$2.
- St. Clair, Mabelle Halleck. *MAX: THE STORY OF A LITTLE BLACK BEAR. Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 5).
Juvenile.
- Salt, Sarah. *STRANGE COMBAT. Brewer and Warren* (Feb. 13). \$2.50.
- Silvers, Earl Reed. *THE GLORY OF GLENWOOD. Appleton* (Feb. 20). \$2.
- Sitwell, Osbert. *DUMB-ANIMAL. Lippincott* (Feb. 5). \$2.50.
- Tawney, R. H. *EQUALITY. Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 26).
- Teilhet, Darwin L. *MURDER IN THE AIR. Morrow* (Feb. 5). \$2.
Six passengers went up. Only five landed.
- Terhune, Albert Payson. *A DOG NAMED CHIPS. Harper* (Feb. 19). \$2.
Story of a ragamuffin mongrel cur.
- Tomlinson, H. M. *BEST SHORT STORIES OF THE WAR. Harper* (Feb. 5). \$3.50.
- Turnbull, Margaret. *A MONKEY IN SILK. Lippincott* (Feb. 19). \$2.
"A monkey in silk is still a monkey."
- Vecki, Victor. *THREATENING SHADOWS. Stratford*. \$2.50.
- Von Rhau, Henry. *TO THE VICTOR. Longmans, Green* (Feb. 4). \$2.
Adventure.
- Wells, Carolyn. *HORROR HOUSE. Lippincott* (Feb. 19). \$2.
- White, Ared. *THE SPY NET. Houghton Mifflin*. \$2.
- Wilson, Alexander. *THE DEATH OF DR. WHITELAW. Longmans, Green* (Feb. 4). \$2.
Mystery.
- Wilson, Romer. *RED MAGIC. Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 5).
- Winn, Mary Day. *ADAM'S RIB. Harcourt, Brace* (Feb. 11).
- Young, Edith. *LISA. Morrow* (Feb. 5). \$2.

Arkansas Proposes State Program

THE ARKANSAS STATE Library Association held its fifteenth annual meeting in Little Rock, Friday and Saturday, November 14-15. The out-of-state visitors and speakers were Miss Tommie Dora Barker, Southern Representative of the American Library Association; Mr. Jackson Towne, George Peabody College, Mrs. J. R. Dale, Oklahoma Library Commission; and Mrs. Elsie D. Hand, Librarian of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Sections were devoted to college libraries, county libraries, high school libraries, and work with children. "Collecting Arkansiana" was discussed by Dr. C. L. Benson, History Department, University of Arkansas, and Mr. Fred Allsopp, writer and editor. Great interest was shown in a proposed state program of library publicity and legislation.

The following officers were elected for the year 1930-1931:

President, Vera J. Snook, Public Library, Little Rock; Vice-President, Jim P. Matthews, University of Arkansas; Secretary-Treasurer, Lois Holladay, Ouachita College, Arkadelphia.

FRANCES CONNELL, *Secretary*.

Book News

Book Club Selections

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

GRAND HOTEL. By Vicki Baum. *Double-day, Doran.*

A translation of Fräulein Baum's dramatic version was produced on Broadway recently and created the first, and what looks as if it will be the greatest, dramatic sensation of the season.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

FESTIVAL. By Struthers Burt. *Scribner.*

Mr. Burt's first novel in three years. It is a story of Philadelphia, New York, and Italy, a richly textured tale of modern society.

BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

PSYCHOLOGY IN MODERN BUSINESS. By Harry Walker Hepner. *Prentice Hall.*

An outline of psychology prepared entirely to meet the needs of the business man, regardless whether he has been to college or is "self-made."

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

THE THINGS THAT ARE CAESAR'S. By Jacques Maritan. *Scribner.*

An essay on the relations of church and state.

FREETHOUGHT BOOK CLUB

WAR, CIVILIZATION, AND THE CHURCHES. By Chapman Cohen. *Pioneer Press (London).*

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

MAX: THE STORY OF A LITTLE BLACK BEAR. (Primary Group). By Mabelle Halleck St. Clair. *Harcourt Brace.*

SWALLOWS AND AMAZONS (Intermediate Group). By Arthur Ransome. *Lippincott.*

THE WIND FROM SPAIN (Older Girls). By Marguerite Aspinwall. *Century.*

THE PAINTED ARROW (Older Boys). By Frances Gaither. *Macmillan.*

LITERARY GUILD

CORONADO'S CHILDREN. By J. Frank Dobie. *Southwest Press.*

A history of four centuries of a search for gold and silver in the lost mines of the Southwest.

RELIGIOUS BOOK CLUB

RELIGION IN A CHANGING WORLD. By Abbi Silver. *R. R. Smith.*

SCIENTIFIC BOOK CLUB

THE AFRICAN VIEW. By Julian Huxley. *Harper.*

To see African jungle life, to observe the mountain gorilla in his native haunts with an expert biologist for guide is the privilege this book affords.

Richardson Third Edition Published

"CLASSIFICATION: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL," by Ernest Cushing Richardson, has been published in a third edition by H. W. Wilson Company. The 1912 edition of this book has been out of print for nearly ten years. The present edition contains: "The reprint of a paper read at the A.L.A. Fiftieth Anniversary on Classification: 1876-1926, a list of Library of Congress published cards in print in 1928 and a list of books on library classification by Miss Amelia B. Deans, assistant in the Library of the Department of State, Washington."

Books On Advertising

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising, 100 Washington Square East, New York City, is responsible for a list of twenty-three pages containing "Books on Advertising, Business, and Commercial English, Marketing, Retailing, Chain Stores, Salesmanship, and Management," compiled by H. E. Agnew and F. H. Anderson.

Directory Of American Agencies

THE COUNCIL on Foreign Relations, 45 East 65th Street, New York, has compiled a "Directory of American Agencies Concerned With the Study of International Affairs," published February 1, 1931. The Directory contains complete information on ninety-eight organizations and a supplementary list giving only name, address, and secretary of seventy-three other organizations. Cloth bound copies are priced at \$1.75 and paper bound at \$1.25. The compilation is the work of Miss Ruth Savord, librarian.

Newbery Medal Book Marks

AN ATTRACTIVE book mark, printed on heavy buff paper with an illustration of the Newbery Medal and list of books which have received the award, is now available in quantities from Gaylord Brothers, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

From The Library Schools

Emory

THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION of the Library School of Emory University celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school by a dinner on November 24 at the Atlanta Biltmore. The occasion had a double significance in that it marked also the transition of the school from the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, where it had functioned from the beginning, to Emory University, with the status of an independent professional school of graduate rank. The University was represented by the Vice President, Dr. Theodore H. Jack and the graduates had their first opportunity of greeting and welcoming the Dean of the School, Miss Clara E. Howard.

A number of special guests were present and brief speeches of reminiscence were made. The feature address was by Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, Assistant Secretary of the American Library Association. She emphasized particularly the thought received in contacts during a recent European trip that groups and peoples everywhere are looking to the library for an intellectual and educational direction of a kind that can be secured through no other agency and, furthermore, that all eyes are turned toward the American library as a proven example of practical accomplishment. The company paid particularly warm tribute to Anne Wallace Howland, founder and first director of the school whose contribution cannot be measured and to Tommie Dora Barker, for many years its guiding genius, under whose régime such brilliant school history was made that the whole library world throughout the Southeast and beyond has felt her shaping hand in a broad and effective library renaissance.

ELLA MAY THORNTON, *President*.

New Jersey

OPPORTUNITY FOR observation of staff and departmental organization and of special services was offered the New Jersey Library School in a full day's visit to the New York Public Library under the guidance of Miss Leavitt on December 4. Miss Flexner met the group to present the work of Reader's Adviser and the staff of the Children's Room offered an exhibit of the work of children's

illustrators. On the visit to the Trenton Public Library, on November 13, building problems were studied in connection with the lessons on library buildings.

The School's first Book Week Exhibit attracted wide attention not only among students of other departments in the college but among the faculty and librarians and library board members from nearby towns. Through the exhibit the school's new collection of children's books was made available to a wide circle outside of the Library School.

ETHEL M. FAIR, *Director*.

New York

THE NEW YORK STATE College for Teachers Library School began the fifth year of its service this fall with a total enrollment of sixty students. The Library School is now located in Richardson Hall, one of the new group of College buildings opened in 1929. On its removal from the State Educational Building, where it had occupied quarters formerly part of the New York State Library School, equipment and materials to which it had fallen heir from the other school were transferred and have now become part of the permanent equipment of the present school. There are now forty graduates from the New York State College Library School in the field, three of whom are located outside of New York State.

MARTHA CAROLINE PRITCHARD, *Director*.

Pittsburgh

DURING THE WEEK of December 1 to 6, twenty-five students in the Course in Library Work with Children went out to do their block practical work in the Children's Rooms and Junior High Schools. During the week of December 8 to 13, twenty-one students in General Library Work were scheduled for block practical work in the local agencies which included not only Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and its Branches, but also Pennsylvania College for Women and Soho Community Library. The seven students taking the Senior High School Library Course were also scheduled in the senior high school libraries for this week.

FRANCES KELLY, *Associate Director*.

Riverside

THE NINETEENTH annual session of the Riverside Library Service School opened December 29th, with twenty-seven students in attendance, drawn from four states. There has been added to the administration of the school an Executive Secretary. Miss Miriam P. Whitten was appointed to this position and began her duties November 19th. Miss Whitten is a graduate of Mills College and of the Los Angeles Library School.

CHARLES WOODS, *Director*.

Simmons

The Simmons "October letter" carried its message to 678 Simmons women, and return letters and postcards promptly showered upon us. From them and from other recent information we are now conversant with the whereabouts and activities of 654, or 96.3 per cent.

Simmons-bred women are found in the libraries of forty of the States, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Hawaii; Canada; and abroad, in France, Russia, China and India. Over 160 are in Massachusetts, about eighty more in the other New England States, 100 in New York. Other strongholds, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey and California, Washington, D. C. and Iowa, absorb about 160.

588 are in full time positions, of whom four are on leave, three especially to study library science.

7 are on part time.

4 traveling.

10 have married and left the field, other married ones remain.

15 are voluntarily at home for various reasons.

25 we have incomplete information about, chiefly their 1930 salaries.

30 names are on the "unemployment list," desiring full time, permanent library positions.

The distribution to different types of libraries is:

39.2 public and county.

27.5 college and college departments.

15.7 in school, normal school and teachers' colleges.

3.3 in special libraries.

4.3 in state libraries, library commissions, the Library of Congress and United States departments.

90%

The other 10 per cent range from art and museum libraries to medical and hospital libraries, with a number in bookshops and publishing houses. Several are in non-library fields. For vacation a month is the commonest vacation, only 16 per cent have less while 30 per cent are from five weeks to five months.

Salaries as of December, 1930, are available for 583 Simmons women in full time positions in the United States and its possessions, and Canada. Foreign salaries are omitted, partly because they are not yet in from the Orient, partly because comparison is not possible for such variant economic backgrounds. Even within the United States differences in costs of living, hours of work, and lengths of vacation introduce many variables.

The salary range is from \$900 to \$5000, with the average \$1954.82, the medium \$1900.

5.7% receive	\$3000—\$5000
11.5% receive	\$2500—\$2999
26 % receive	\$2000—\$2499
15.6% receive	\$1800—\$1999
27.8% receive	\$1500—\$1799
13.4% receive	below \$1500

Each year sees an increase in the proportion of positions of administrative responsibility. Thirty per cent are librarians of public, county, school, college or special libraries, or of public library branches or college department libraries. There are a number of heads of departments and supervisors. Twenty-one per cent catalog, including twenty-six head catalogers; eleven per cent are in reference work with eleven head reference librarians; eight per cent are in children's work; 4 per cent are assistant librarians. Many whose titles say "general" doubtless do much reference and children's work, as well as circulation.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

Western Reserve

THE ADVANCED GRADUATE COURSE at Western Reserve School of Library Science was established in 1930 to meet a demand for trained library service in three important fields: administration of children's departments, literary criticism and evaluation of books for children's use, and general research. This course supersedes the training known previously as the Senior Course conducted since 1920 in conjunction with the Cleveland Public Library. The degree of Master of Science is conferred upon satisfactory completion of the course.

As to geographical representation this year, forty-six students are from Cleveland and vicinity, twenty-six from elsewhere in Ohio, while the remainder represent eighteen states in addition to British Columbia.

With the opening of the Fall term a regular one-year course in Library Science leading to a certificate in Library Science was inaugurated.

HERBERT HIRSHBERG, *Dean*.

In The Library World

A. L. A. Faces Serious Situation

THE COUNCIL of the American Library Association met recently to appraise the present activities of the Association, the results obtained, and to consider which of many pressing demands for additional services should receive first consideration. The result of the appraisal was an endorsement of present activities with suggestions for improvements and extension.

The Executive Board has instructed the officers of the A.L.A. to seek funds from the foundations for some of the new activities as opportunity offers and as conditions warrant. A continuation of present work, however, is basically more important than the initiation of new projects. This work can only be carried on if \$20,000 can be raised immediately. Unless this amount can be obtained at once, some of the most important activities of the A.L.A., or essential features of several, must be discontinued. Those seriously affected are Library Extension, Education for Librarianship, Personnel Service, and Adult Education. As a result of this emergency, the Board has addressed the following message to librarians and friends of library work:

The American Library Association Council and Executive Board are convinced of the necessity of continuing important work now under way but unless additional funds are secured, some essential services must be discontinued. Will you be one of two hundred to provide one sustaining membership from an individual, institution, firm or group within three months to secure additional million dollar endowment? On behalf of the Executive Board.

(Signed) ADAM STROHM, President

For several years the A.L.A. has been working to secure a permanent endowment which will place the Association on a firm foundation. In 1926 the Carnegie Corporation voted a million dollars to the American Library Association endowment. It also voted to decrease, and eventually to discon-

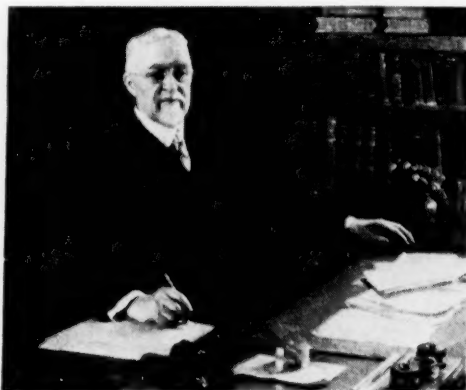
tinue, its annual grants to the Association. The grants at that time were about \$155,000. This sum was reduced to \$35,000 in 1930. In 1931 it will be \$15,000 and cease altogether after October 1, with the exception of certain special grants.

If the A.L.A. can raise a million dollars by its own efforts, it is believed that an additional

million dollar endowment is in sight. More than half the amount to be raised by the Association has been secured. The sum of \$549,666 has been raised by new memberships in all classes. The memberships of librarians at regular rates play the largest part in this total which also includes 117 sustaining memberships at \$100 a year, and forty-four contributing memberships at \$25 a year. A summary of the figures shows:

Receipts from annual dues in 1930.....	\$ 34,338
Receipts from annual dues in 1925.....	20,201
Increase	14,137
Contributing members (44)	1,100
Sustaining members (117 including 11 pledges)	11,700
Increase to be capitalized at 20 to 1.....	26,937
Capitalization	538,749
Increase in endowment fund.....	10,920
Qualified for	540,000
Balance to be raised	450,334
	\$1,000,000

A generous provision on the part of the prospective donor allows the A.L.A. to count new memberships at a capitalized value of twenty to one and the figures above are capitalized on this basis. A sustaining membership at \$100 a year counts as \$2,000 toward the fund because it is equivalent to interest at five per cent on that amount. Other memberships count the same way. The balance to be raised (\$450,334) calls for approximately 225 sustaining memberships at \$100 or the equivalent in other memberships. If 200 of these are assured through sustaining memberships, the balance can be taken care of through other means.



An Oil Portrait of George F. Bowerman Now Hanging in the Central Library at Washington, D. C.

Facing the prospect of a cut of \$20,000 in its 1931 budgets, and the curtailment of essential work, the A.L.A. Executive Board is asking librarians and others interested in library work to help it meet this emergency and secure the needed memberships before April 1.

\$15,000 Library Given to Butler

RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of a gift to Butler University of a special library consisting of a large collection of valuable and rare books concerning the South Sea islands by William F. Charters, long a resident of Indianapolis. This is considered by the recently appointed librarian, Leland Smith, to be one of the most extensive and valuable collections dealing with the South Sea islands to be found in this country. The book plate which has been prepared and which will be inserted in the front of each book gives something of the history of how Mr. Charters came to collect the library.

Morristown, New Jersey Receives \$100,000

THE MORRISTOWN, N. J., Public Library which was built and endowed by the late Mr. Grinnell Willis will receive \$100,000 and a similar sum to establish the Grinnell Willis Book Fund from his estate, according to an announcement in the *Herald-Tribune* of January 6. Portraits of Mr. Willis and his father, Nathaniel Parker Willis, poet and author, were given to the library under the terms of the will.

Library Wins Taxpayer Suit

THE LEGALITY of the five-year contract under which the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Public Library board buys books from the Hampel Book Shop, Inc., was upheld by the Circuit Judge on January 12. All objections to the contract brought by a taxpayer who brought suit to have the contract declared void were ordered dismissed and he was ordered to pay court costs. Objections were that George Hampel, president of Hampel's, was a city official, that the contract was let without competitive bids, that it was not countersigned by the city controller, and that it was let for too long a period. The court held that under authority given it by the central board of purchases of the city the library board could let the contract as it did.

Annual Dinner Of New York Staffs

THE FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER of the United Staff Associations of the Public Libraries of the City of New York will be held at the Hotel Commodore, Sunday, February 8th, 1931, at 8:30 p.m. These dinners have been arranged to promote closer fellowship for unity of action looking towards the betterment of economic conditions throughout the staffs and more adequate library service to the people of the five boroughs.

Professor Howard Lee McBain, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee on the Status of Librarians of the Public Libraries of the City of New York, will act as toastmaster. Miss Grace Conway, president of the United Staff Associations, will preside.

Dutton Fellowship Applications Available

APPLICATIONS FOR the E. P. Dutton Fellowship for a year of study in the field of library work with children should be sent by March 1 to Della McGregor, chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on Library Work with Children, Public Library, St. Paul, Minnesota. Announcement of the award will be made by May 1.

The purpose of the Dutton Fellowship is to provide opportunities for the training of children's librarians and to offer opportunities for advanced study which shall encourage creative work in this special field. For each of the next two years, it consists of an annual grant of \$1,000. The fellowship will be conferred by the Committee on Library Work with Children of the American Library Association for approximately nine months of study in a school accredited by the A.L.A. which offers a degree or a diploma for library work with children, or for advanced study under conditions selected by the applicant and approved by the Committee. It may be given at the discretion of the Committee, either to college women desirous of professional training, or to graduates of a one year library school course who, through advanced training or research, will be enabled to make a distinguished contribution to the profession in the field of library work with children.

Requests for application forms should be made to the American Library Association Headquarters, 520 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, or to Miss McGregor. Before returning the forms to Miss McGregor, each applicant for a fellowship should inform herself as to

whether her educational qualifications and experience are acceptable for entrance into the school she selects for study. Accredited library schools specializing in library work with children are: Pittsburgh; Columbia University; St. Louis; Simmons; Western Reserve; Syracuse; and University of Washington.

Recent Material On Unemployment

A BULLETIN just issued by the Russell Sage Foundation gives a bibliography on unemployment, a selected list of references to recent material. While it includes practically all the books listed in the short bibliography on unemployment printed in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of November 15, 1930, it also gives additional material and a great many librarians will find its information especially important at the present time. The complete list is available from the Foundation at the nominal price of 10c.

Directory Discount Important to Librarians

MISS WINSER has asked me to call attention to the fact that the statement of a directory discount for business libraries on page 91 of the January 15th, 1931 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL is financially important to a number of libraries. The survey of public library work for business men made by the staff of the Business Branch in 1929 shows that of the 109 libraries included, seventy-two maintain directory collections. Some libraries stressing the importance of their city directory collections are: Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Hartford, Indianapolis, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Rochester, St. Joseph, Seattle, Tulsa and Youngstown.

Not all had their expenditures so segregated that they could furnish the amount spent annually on the collection, but some of the estimates given were: Chicago \$600; Hartford \$600; Newark \$1240; Pittsburgh \$900; and Seattle \$727.

The cooperation offered by the Association of North American Directory Publishers is valuable in that it brings an up-to-date collection within the reach of the majority. Instead of covering only a limited number of city directories, the same funds will now take care of twice as many. The libraries whose directory collections are already well established realize what a help this will be toward giving satisfactory service. This move by the direc-

tory publishers shows clearly their appreciation of the rapidly increasing development of concentrated collections for business men, a move that has gained immeasurably since Mr. Dana established the first business branch of a public library in 1904.

MARIAN C. MANLEY, *Branch Librarian,
Newark Public Library.*

Commercial And Financial Information

THE NEW *Handbook of Commercial and Financial Information Services* has just been compiled by the Special Libraries Association. In these swift-moving times librarians must be able to supply the very latest information on sales, business conditions, prices, stocks and bonds, bank clearings, and dozens of other subjects. Information services issued at regular intervals are the most complete, authentic sources for such data. However, with so many services available, a librarian cannot be familiar with all of them nor feel sure she is subscribing to those best suited to her needs and most services are too expensive to experiment with.

This new *Handbook* describes the type of information offered by 214 important commercial services and gives their cost and frequency of publication. The introduction to the book contains an analysis of the important phases of the subjects of commerce, finance, advertising, marketing, and insurance and lists the indispensable services covering each. These analyses are by special librarians who know each field intimately. Such advice from experts is invaluable.

Orders should be placed at once to insure receiving a copy of the first edition. The price is \$1.50 to members and \$2.00 to all others. Order from the Special Libraries Association, 11 Nisbet Street, Providence, R. I.

Progress In New Jersey

ACCORDING to a recent report of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, 16,841,976 volumes were circulated by public libraries in the State in 1930 as compared with 981,875 in 1900 and appropriations for library service amounted to \$2,985,000 in 1930 as against \$281,487 in 1900. Eleven county libraries have been established during the past ten years and another decade of such progress will result in complete library service for the State.

Among Librarians

Public Libraries

CHARLES E. RUSH, librarian of Teachers College, N. Y., has been appointed associate librarian at Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn. He begins his duties in April.

WILLIAM TEAL returned to the Librarianship at Cicero, Illinois, on January 1, after having served for a total of twenty-nine years in The John Crerar Library. He came to the latter institution as a boy and rose to the post of Superintendent of Service and Stacks, meanwhile having shared in the War Library Service. He was Librarian at Cicero from 1924 to 1928, returning to the Crerar in the latter year.

Special Libraries

Mrs. H. W. DOTSON has become a member of the library staff of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

HELEN HANCOCK, Columbia '27, who has been cataloging for the Oklahoma Library Commission, left at the end of November to go on a tour with the Floating University.

MARGARET HATCH, California '15, has been appointed librarian of the head office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the Coast with headquarters in San Francisco.

LUCILLE HOOD, formerly with the Research Department of the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, is assistant in the Library of the Bureau of Public Administration and of the Department of Political Science of the University of California, succeeding Mrs. Dorothy C. Nicholson, who is now research assistant in the Bureau.

GRACE HUTCHISON is now librarian of the Hartford Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

MARY A. LONG, Columbia '28, has been appointed assistant in the Department of State Library, Washington, D. C.

FRANCES D. LYON, Albany '09, has been appointed librarian of the New York State Law Library to succeed John Fitzpatrick.

LOUISE SMITH, who has been an assistant at the New York Public Library, is now cataloger in the library of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York City.

MARION RUST TRILLING, Simmons '15, has been appointed editor and research worker for the S. L. Weedon Company, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York.

VIRGINIA TURRELL, Columbia '28, has been appointed assistant cataloger at the library of the Association of the Bar of New York.

ROBERT W. G. VAIL, N. Y. P. L. '15, has recently been appointed librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., to succeed Mr. C. S. Brigham, who is now director of the Society.

SABRA W. VOUGHT, formerly librarian at Pennsylvania State College, has been made librarian and director of Library Service at the United States Bureau of Education.

Deaths

GEORGE T. SETTLE, for eighteen years librarian of the Louisville Free Public Library, Ky., died at his home on December 29, from sleeping sickness.

HELEN JEANETTE FOX, librarian of the Mansfield Public Library, Ohio, died suddenly on January 2 following an attack which seemed to have been the result of an accident in a taxi last October while on her way to a library meeting in Columbus.

College Libraries

THELMA BRAIK, Columbia '29, has been appointed librarian of the William Woods College, Fulton, Mo.

HENRY BRIMM, Columbia '28, who since graduation has been assistant librarian of the University of South Carolina, on June first became the librarian of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.

DOROTHY E. CHAMBERLAIN, Columbia '28, has been appointed an assistant in the Cataloging Department of the Columbia University Library.

DOROTHY A. DOERR, Columbia '25, has been appointed assistant professor of Library Science at the University of Tennessee, beginning in September.

SARAH D. DOUDS, Pittsburgh '30, general assistant, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute Library, Hampton, Va.

GERTRUDE C. HARTMAN, Columbia '26, who has been assisting in the periodicals division of the New York Public Library, has resigned to go to the Cataloging Department of the University of Minnesota as assistant.

DOROTHY KEYSER, formerly from the Mobile Public Library, Alabama, is now librarian of Judson College, Marion, Ala.

SONYA KRUTCHKOFF, Columbia '27, has resigned her position at the 135th Street branch of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the Spelman College Library, Atlanta, Ga.

BLANCHE LANE, Illinois '28, for the past two years assistant in the Kansas State Teachers College Library, Pittsburg, Kansas, has been appointed catalog librarian at the Berea College Library, Berea, Ky.

DOROTHEA McCONNELLY, formerly connected with the Flint, Mich., Public Library, is now assistant in the Classification Department of the University of Michigan Library.

EMMA PARSONS, Emporia, is located at Fairmount, West Virginia, at the State Teachers College.

FLORENCE PEARLMAN, Pittsburgh '27, is now cataloger of the University of Pittsburgh Library, Pa.

FRANCES POPE, Simmons '24, has accepted the position of cataloger on the staff of the Dartmouth College Library.

KATHRYN E. RICHARDSON, Drexel '24, has been appointed librarian of the Georgian Court College Library, Lakewood, N. J.

ELVA RULON, Pratt '07, librarian of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, has gone to Palm Harbor, Florida, for a year's leave of absence.

EVELYN RUNNETTE, Simmons '27, has just accepted the position of classifier and cataloger at the University of Denver Library.

HALLIE I. SHEARER, Albany '23, has been appointed librarian of Elon College, N. C.

MRS. JULIA LOOMIS STANILAND, Pittsburgh '24, is assisting temporarily in the Fine Arts Library, University of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALICE STOELTZING, Pittsburgh '15, is assistant librarian in the Hamilton Junior High School Library, Long Beach, Cal.

MRS. MARION B. THOMPSON has been transferred to the Order Department of the University of Michigan Library to take the position formerly held by Mrs. Le Duc.

LILLIAN WAGNER, Emporia, has returned to her library work at St. Theresa's Junior College, Winona, Minn. In addition to her work as library assistant Miss Wagner teaches three classes in library science.

MARY A. WALKER, Columbia '28, who has been doing school and reference work in the Fordham Branch of the New York Public Library, has resigned to accept an appointment as reference assistant in the Columbia University Library.

VANNITA WESELY, Wisconsin '24, assistant Cataloging Department, University of Florida Library, Gainesville, has been promoted to the head of the Circulation Department.

WALTER WILDS has resigned as assistant at the Corridor Desk, University of Michigan Library, and has been succeeded by Mr. Lawrence Rahilly.

DOROTHY E. WING, Simmons '27, has been, since the spring, a cataloger on the staff of the State Teachers College Library, Valley City, N. D.

Marriages

RUBY BABCOCK, Emporia, librarian of the George Smith Library of Junction City, Kansas, was married to Mr. George P. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., on June 27.

HALLIE DAY BACH, Pratt '29, librarian of the Henry Clay High School, Lexington, Kentucky, was married on November 16 to Mr. William O. Blackburn.

DOROTHY S. BEEDON, Wisconsin '28, was married on July 23 to William Whittaker of Rhinelander. She has been the children's librarian at Antigo since her graduation, and is succeeded by Thelma Evans.

KATHRYN G. BISCHOFF, Pratt '29, assistant in the Passaic, New Jersey, Public Library, was married on November first to Mr. Samuel P. Horton.

HELEN BRITTON, who is connected with the U. S. Bureau of Mines at Berkeley, California, was recently married to S. M. Holland. She plans to continue her library work.

Opportunities For Librarians

Position in high school, business, or public library wanted by experienced English teacher with M.A., library training, and some library experience. East or Middle West preferred. Begin September or earlier. P10

Young woman desires position in library. College graduate. Four years' student experience. Library school (summer) training. Health good. P11

College and University of Illinois Library School graduate, with some experience, desires a position in reference department of a college, university or public library. P12

Young woman with college degree and six weeks' library training in Columbia University desires change of position. Experience includes four years as part-time assistant in college library and four years as full-time assistant in public library. P13

Position as general assistant wanted in public library or county library by young woman with library summer school training, three years' library experience, and several years' experience as teacher. Any location. P14

Woman, Columbia Ph.D., experienced as researcher, translator (German, French), editorial and library worker in economics, history, medical, literature, philosophy, social economy, wants position. P15

Desire temporary position in college, reference, or public library. B.L.S. and several years' experience. Prefer documents, reference, order work, readers' aid, administrative duties, but would consider other lines. P16

Library school graduate desires position in children's department. O13

Woman with university degree and library school certificate wishes reference, cataloging, or reorganizing in the South. O14

Position wanted as a hospital librarian. Library school graduate, five years' experience in a public library and four years as a hospital librarian. Will combine both. O15

Two Copies Offered

THE LIBRARY of the Université Libre de Bruxelles, Avenue des Nations, Bruxelles, Belgium, offers two copies of the following work to libraries: *Aristotelis opera edidit Acad. Regia Borussica*, Berlin, Reimer, 1831-1836-1870. 5 v. The price for each copy is 600 francs. Communications may be addressed to H. Kessels, librarian.

The Calendar Of Events

Feb. 5—California Library Association, fifth district, will meet at Sacramento.

Feb. 14—California Library Association, ninth district, will meet at Colusa.

March 6-7—Massachusetts Library Club, winter meeting at Springfield, Mass.

March 13-14—Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, joint annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 23-25—Georgia Library Association, biennial meeting will be held at Valdosta, Ga.

May 18-21—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at New School for Social Research, New York City.

June 10-12—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio.

June 22-27—American Library Association, annual meeting at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Booklist Copies Wanted

THE SCARSDALE Public Library, New York, is anxious to obtain the following copies of the Booklist: v. 23, no. 5; v. 24, no. 8, 10 and index; v. 25, no. 3. Apply direct.

The Home Library List Available

SO MANY calls have come to the American Library Association asking for suggestions in regard to a library in the home that a two-page list of references has been mimeographed and is being sent to people who write in. A copy is available upon request to librarians who wish it.

Nickel Information Issued Monthly

"LITERATURE and Patent Reference to Nickel," compiled by J. S. Negru, is issued monthly in typewritten form by the International Nickel Company, Inc., 67 Wall Street, New York City. Annotated references to periodicals, pamphlets, etc., are broadly classified. The patents are similarly grouped. Publication began in August, 1929.

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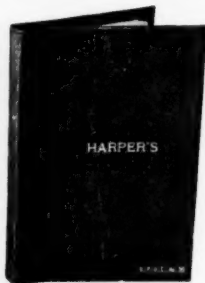


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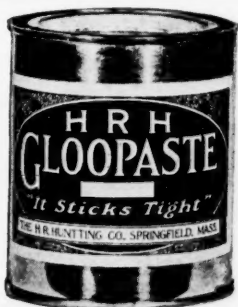
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The enthusiastic reception accorded "Selected Religious Books—1930," which we published last fall, emphasized the general need for a booklist of this type, and has resulted in a general demand for a similar imprint catalog for February and Spring distribution. We therefore wish to announce the immediate publication of

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